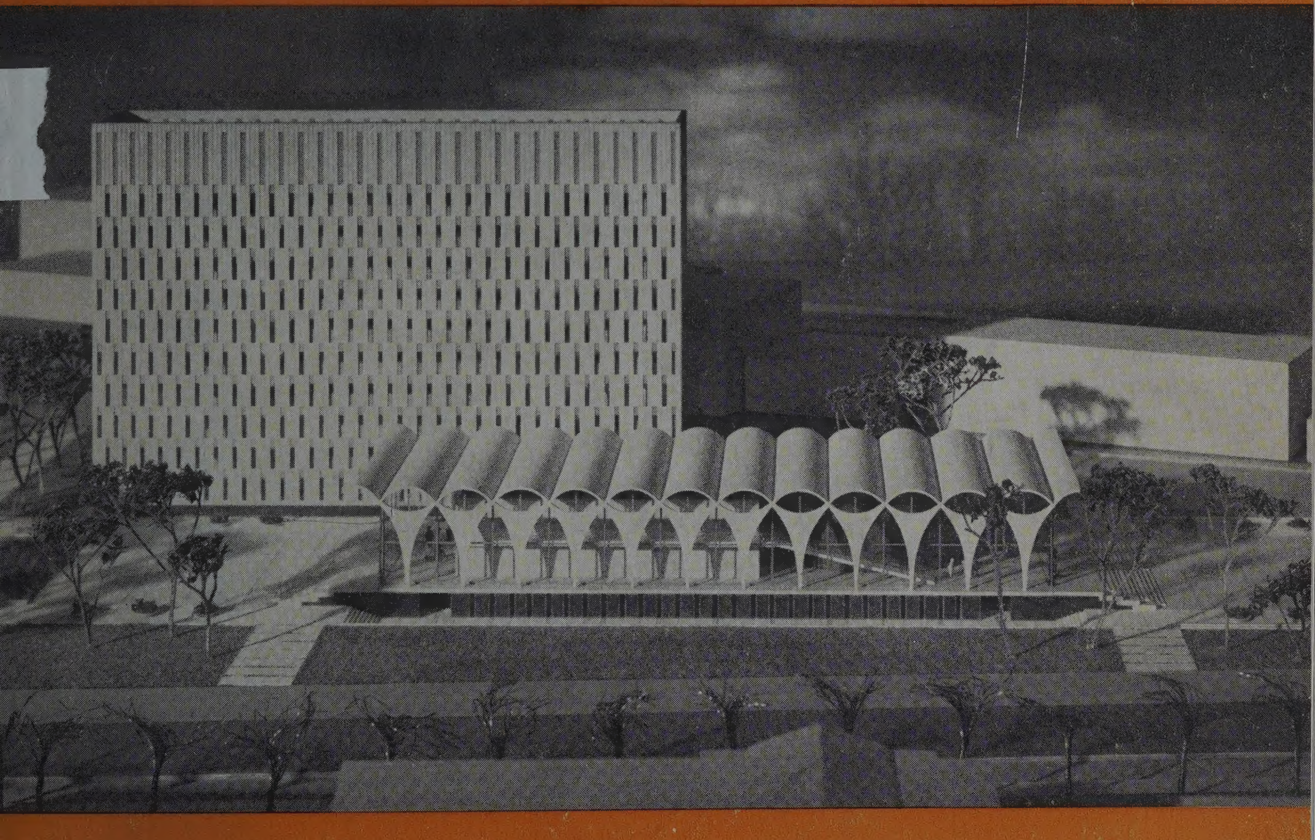
ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA JOURNAL



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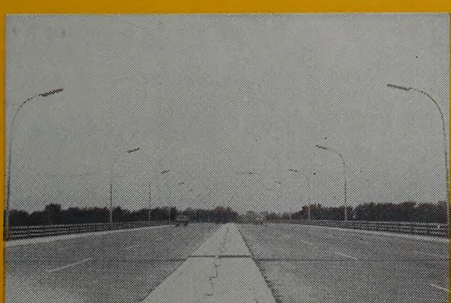
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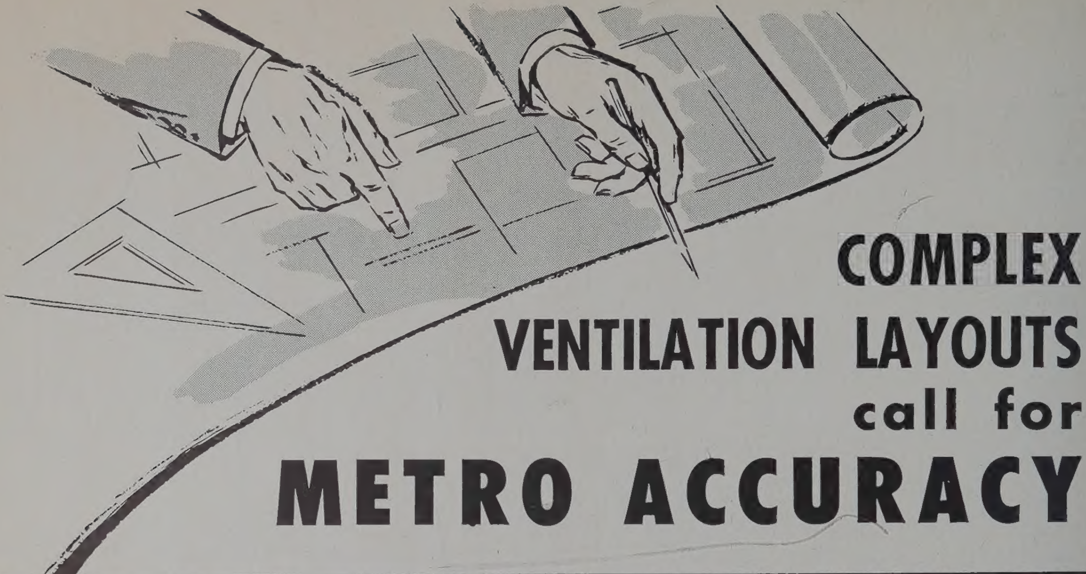
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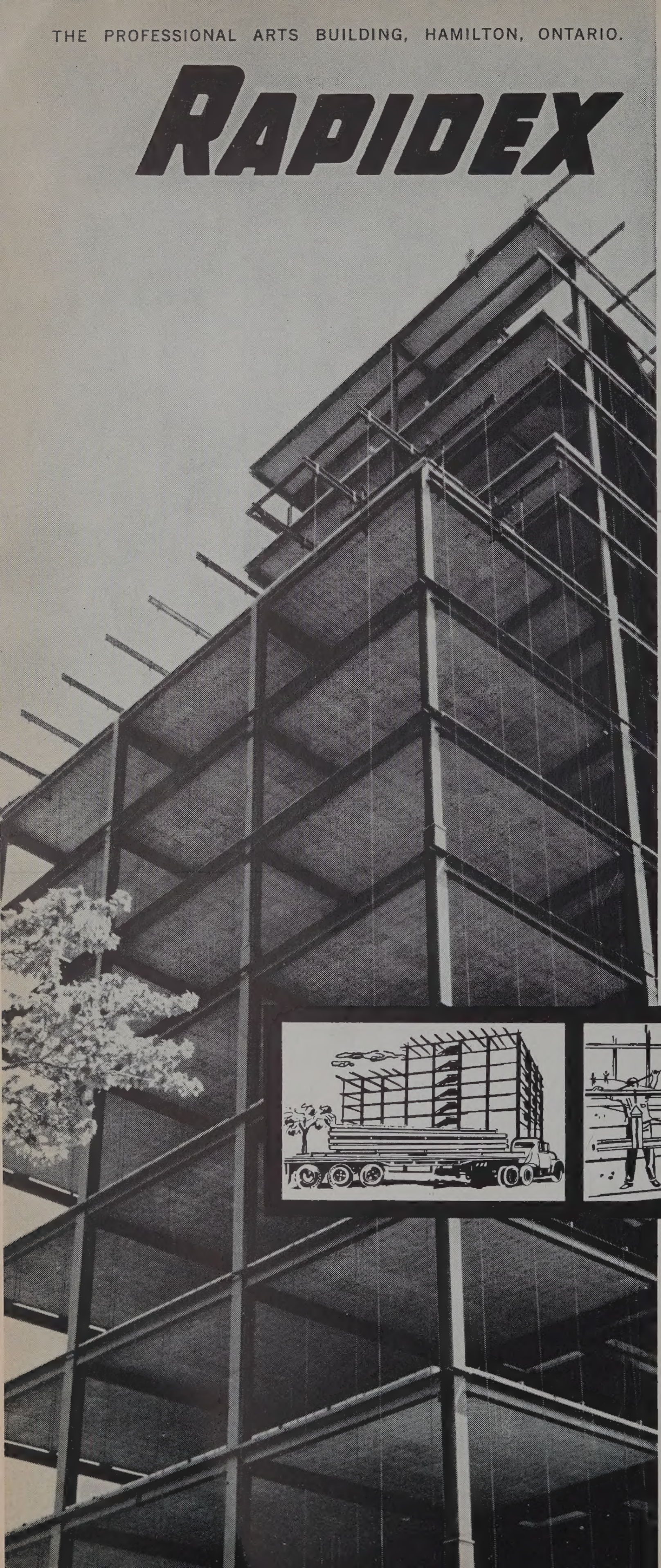
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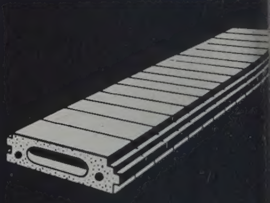
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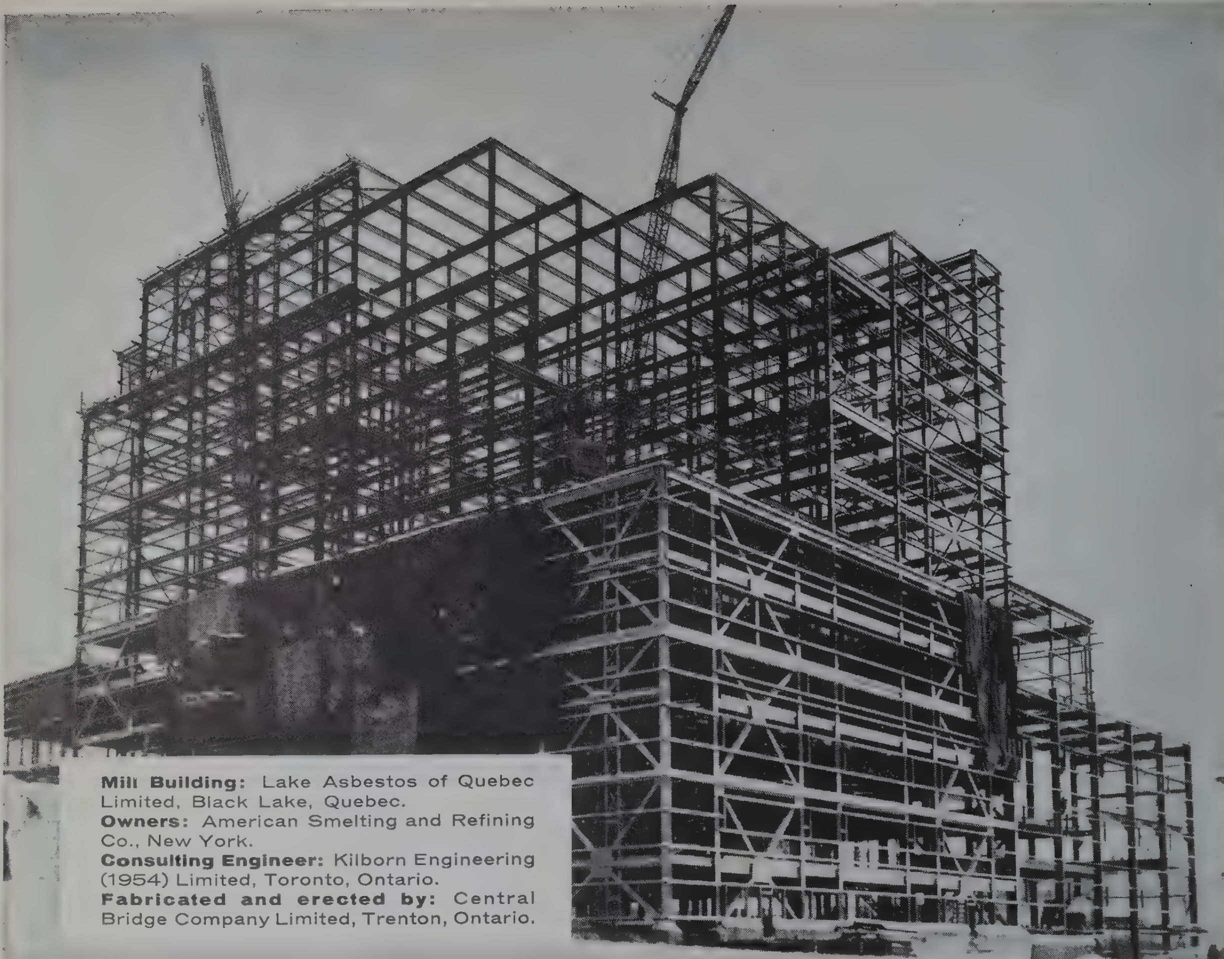
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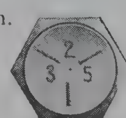
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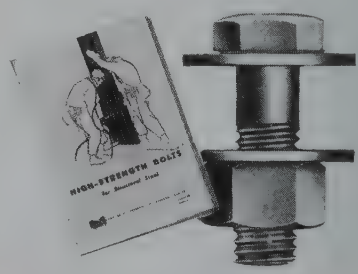
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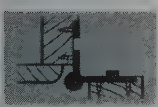
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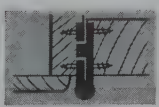
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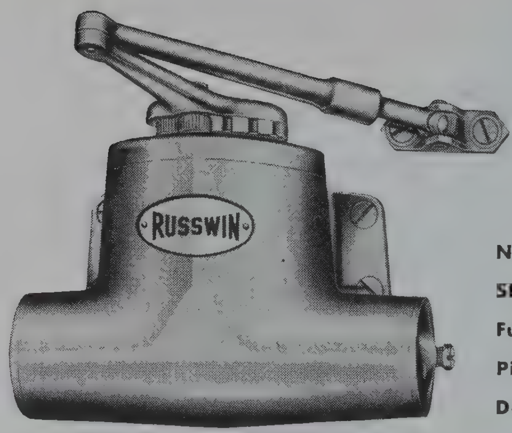
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Winnipeg City Hall Competition
The winning design, by Green, Blankstein, Russel & Associates

SERIAL 413, VOLUME 37, NUMBER 1, JANUARY, 1960

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA JOURNAL

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THE JOURNAL AND THE PROFESSION

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE has been a year of events and accomplishments in the affairs of the *Journal*. Under the able management of Walter Bowker, much has been done to improve production methods. The page size has been slightly reduced, paper stock has been changed, and the method of reproduction has been revised, all resulting in substantially reduced production costs. The services of an art director have been secured, and a new cover has been designed, which makes its debut with this issue. An Advertising Consultant was invited to investigate the *Journal* position with reference to potential advertising business, and his report is now being implemented.

To bring the *Journal* into closer association with the profession at large, Mr Bowker proposed that Assistant Editors be appointed, who would assist certain of the regional editorial boards in securing material for publication in the *Journal*. It is with much pleasure that we welcome the three assistant editors whose names appear on the masthead of this issue.

Declining profits caused grave concern in 1959, as loss of advertising revenue continued throughout the year. It is sincerely hoped that this trend can be arrested, and the *Journal* returned to a sound financial footing. To understand the necessity of this recovery, is to appreciate the significance of the *Journal* as the official organ of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. This is not merely an appeal to LOVE THAT BOOK, but rather a pointed reminder that the *Journal* is now owned and operated by the profession; that it records our work and our opinions; that it is the best means of promoting a national conscience within the profession; that through its revenue much can be done to advance the cause of good architecture in Canada.

On the subject of criticism, in general, it is perhaps not unnatural that architects as individuals are loath to openly criticize the actions of those who might, with due care, become clients. If this sort of reticence had pertained in the medical profession, it can be seen that the prevailing standard of public health would now be deplorably low, with fatalities on the operating table correspondingly high.

Distasteful though this comparison might be, there is a danger in observing proprieties to the point that no healthy outcry is heard from us, amidst the bustle of building and expansion. The public, where clients abound, might ultimately have the impression that architects are content with our cities and towns much as they are, or worse, that architects are no longer the ones best able to control the form of our communities.

In the *Journal,* we have at our disposal the means of bringing professional attention to bear upon many urgent problems of national interest and importance. One can see future development in this country moving forward with explosive rapidity in the next two decades.

The role of the architect in our expanding community could well be the subject of an intensive study, sponsored by the profession. Such a study might seek to estimate the scope of new growth in various fields, exploring possible relationships affecting environment, and the possible new patterns of culture and industry which will come with the nuclear age. By such a study, a good preliminary sketch might be drawn of the Client of tomorrow, which could lead us to a better understanding of the objectives and responsibilities of professional practice.

To conclude, and on behalf of the Board, may I thank all those who responded to the recent questionnaire and for the many thoughtful and intelligent suggestions which have been received.

R. C. Fairfield, Chairman

LE JOURNAL ET LES ARCHITECTES

MIL NEUF CENT CINQUANTE-NEUF a été une année importante pour le *Journal*. Sous l'habile direction de M. Walter Bowker, les méthodes de production ont été beaucoup améliorées. Les dimensions de la page ont été légèrement diminuées, la qualité du papier a été changée, de même que les moyens de reproduction; le coût de la production en a été sensiblement réduit. Nous avons retenu les services d'un directeur artistique, et nous avons fait dessiner une nouvelle couverture; nous l'utilisons pour la première fois avec le présent numéro. Nous avons invité un conseiller en matière de réclame à examiner la position du *Journal* quant au chiffre d'affaires qu'il pourrait atteindre en annonces, et nous donnons maintenant suite à son rapport.

Afin d'établir des liens plus étroits entre le *Journal* et les architectes en général, M. Bowker a proposé la nomination de rédacteurs adjoints qui aideraient les bureaux de rédaction régionaux à recueillir des articles pour le *Journal*. C'est avec grand plaisir que nous accueillons les trois rédacteurs adjoints dont les noms figurent au bloc éditorial du présent numéro.

Les revenus tirés de l'annonce diminuant pendant toute l'année, la baisse des profits a suscité de vives inquiétudes en 1959. On espère mettre un frein à cette tendance et remettre le *Journal* fermement sur pieds du point de vue financier. Comprendre la nécessité de cette reprise, c'est comprendre l'importance du *Journal* comme organe officiel de l'Institut Royal d'Architecture du Canada. Nous ne vous demandons pas simplement d'être bons pour votre *Journal:* nous voulons vous rappeler que le *Journal* appartient maintenant aux architectes et que c'est eux qui l'exploitent; qu'il témoigne de nos travaux et de nos opinions; qu'il constitue le meilleur moyen de réaliser une prise de conscience nationale au sein de la profession; que grâce à ses revenus, nous pouvons contribuer largement à l'épanouissement d'une bonne architecture au Canada.

Il est peut-être naturel qu'un architecte hésite à critiquer ouvertement les actes de ceux qui, bien traités, peuvent devenir ses clients. Si ce genre de réticence avait duré, par exemple, en médecine, on comprendra que le niveau de santé du public serait beaucoup plus bas qu'il ne l'est, et que la mortalité dans les interventions chirurgicales serait beaucoup plus élevée.

Toute comparaison est odieuse; cependant, il serait dangereux d'observer les convenances au point de ne jamais faire entendre le cri de nos critiques fondées pardessus le bruit de la construction et de l'expansion où nous sommes plongés. Le public, où se recrutent nos clients, pourrait avoir l'impression que les architectes sont satisfaits de l'état actuel de nos cités et villes ou, ce qui serait pire, que les architectes ne sont pas les gens les mieux en mesure de déterminer la forme que doivent revêtir nos villes.

Nous pouvons, grâce au *Journal,* permettre aux architectes de faire jouer leur compétence dans la solution de nombreux problèmes urgents d'intérêt national. Au cours des vingt prochaines années, notre pays progressera à un rythme explosif.

Le rôle de l'architecte dans notre milieu en croissance pourrait bien faire l'objet d'une étude approfondie sous les auspices de notre profession. Une telle étude pourrait tenter d'évaluer la portée de la croissance dans divers domaines, examinant les relations qui pourraient influer sur le milieu, ainsi que les formes nouvelles de culture et d'industrie que suscitera l'âge de l'énergie nucléaire. Une étude de cette portée permettrait d'esquisser les traits du Client de demain; nous pourrions ainsi mieux comprendre l'objet de l'exercice de notre profession ainsi que ses responsabilités.

Au nom du Comité, permettez-moi en terminant de remercier tous ceux qui ont répondu au récent questionnaire et ceux qui nous ont soumis des propositions réfléchies et intelligentes.

Le Président, R. C. Fairfield

Institute News

RAIC President Honoured

Mr Maurice Payette of Montreal, President of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada has been elected an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

AIBC Annual General Meeting

The 40th Annual Meeting of the Architectural Institute of British Columbia was held on December 11 and 12 in the meeting room of the Queen Elizabeth Theatre in Vancouver. More than one hundred architects registered for the meeting including some from Kelowna, Penticton and Vernon in the Okanagon, Kamloops and many from Victoria and Nanaimo.

Perhaps the keynote of this assembly, as emphasized in President Bill Leithead's report, was the evidence of increasingly active participation of B.C. architects in civic affairs, and in the activities of the RAIC. Messrs Davies, Pratt, Thornton, Wade and Dayton were cited for their contributions to the affairs of the RAIC in 1959 in furthering the aims of the RAIC across Canada in numerous projects of national scope and importance. In the realm of civic affairs, a larger number of reports than ever before were submitted, recording the participation of B.C. architects in the City of Vancouver's Design Panel, the Mayor's Committee, the Housing Committee, and many others dealing with problems and policy ranging from zoning to street furniture. Distinguished guests at the various assembly functions, including Vancouver's Mayor A. T. Alsbury and Mayors and Reeves representing adjoining municipalities as guests at the Annual Stag Dinner, were unanimous in praising the efforts of architects in working with city officials and others toward improving the urban environment. Mayor Alsbury in his excellent luncheon address, paid special tribute to the role of architects, saying that "the building of a city must be a joint enterprise involving the public administration working together with many private groups of which architects alone possessed the special skills, training and creative imagination needed."

In the morning session, 18 out of a total of 29 new members were present and were introduced to the meeting. This was the largest group to be admitted to membership in the history of the AIBC. Honorary life memberships in the AIBC were conferred on Robert Lyon, C. J. Thompson, J. Y. McCarter and J. F. Watson, all longtime members of the profession in B.C.

In the Executive Director's report, Warnett Kennedy dealt with internal matters involving many old problems and some new. In the field of professional ethics and practice, problems still exist which demand frequent attention by Council, but it was apparent in the report that considerable progress had been made during the year and that public relations particularly had made a notable advance. The activities of the Architectural Centre, the brainchild of the AIBC Public Relations Committee a short time ago and founded and operated by B.C. architects, was highly successful in this field as were the many and varied activities of individual architects working as speakers, organizers and committee members. Mr Kennedy reiterated that the first priority of any successful public relations program was largely a matter of internal "house-cleaning".

John Wade gave the report of the Journal Editorial Committee, after which Walter Bowker, Managing Editor of the *Journal*, was introduced. Mr Bowker outlined plans for making the *Journal* a more vital organ of the profession in Canada, mentioning particularly the staff reorganization, which includes the appointment of regional assistant editors. He pointed out that all members of the Institute across Canada become individual "shareholders" in the magazine in January 1960, when the RAIC becomes owner and publisher of the *Journal*.

The results of the election of members to Council was announced in the afternoon session and the three members elected had all had previous experience on Council. Paul Smith and Kenneth Gardner served in 1959 as Registrar and Treasurer respectively and Ned Pratt was re-elected to serve a second term. Bill Leithead continues in 1960 as President and Ned Pratt was elected as Vice-President. Other Council members are John Wade, Kenneth McKinley, Professor Fred Lasserre and Warnett Kennedy as Executive Director.

The annual formal Stag Dinner was held in the Hotel Vancouver. John L. Farris, Q.C., prominent Vancouver lawyer and immediate Past President of the B.C. Bar Association, delivered a highly interesting and informative speech which sounded a cautionary note to all architects in respect to their liabilities in the eyes of the law and concluded with a warning to "look well to your insurance policies". The two-day assembly concluded on Saturday, December 12 with a series of films and a discussion led by Professor Fred Lasserre in the morning and a Supper-Dance in the evening ably and entertainly M.C.'d by C.B.K. Van Norman.

C.A.T.

AIBC Council for 1960



JOURNAL OF COMMERCE PHOTO

Front row, left to right: John Wade; W. G. Leithead, President; Warnett Kennedy, Executive Director. Back row, left to right: Kenneth McKinley, Kenneth H. Gardner and Paul Smith. (Not shown: C. E. Pratt, Vice-President, and Fred Lasserre.)

1961 Assembly at Quebec City

The RAIC Executive Committee, at its January 8 meeting, accepted an invitation from the Province of Quebec Association of Architects to hold the 1961 Assembly at Quebec City in May.

OAA Annual Meeting Plans

The 1960 Convention and Annual Meeting of the Ontario Association of Architects will be held at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, on February 18, 19 and 20. The Convention opens at 4 p.m. Thursday, February 18, with the exhibitors' reception and OAA buffet the same evening. The Annual General Meeting will be held Friday morning, and Friday afternoon an illustrated address on "The New Sensualism" in modern architecture and construction will be given by Thomas Creighton of New York, editor of *Progressive Architecture*. A dinner dance (informal) will be held Friday night. On Saturday afternoon there will be a panel discussion on the legal aspects of the profession of architecture. The guest speaker at the annual dinner on Saturday night will be Robertson Davies of Peterborough, editor, novelist, critic and playwright.

The exhibitions this year will be the most extensive and comprehensive in the history of the convention. There will be 104 booths and 83 exhibitors.

In addition there will be a display of the allied arts, including stained glass, mosaics, fabrics, murals and sculpture. The work of students of the School of Architecture, University of Toronto, and of the Ryerson Institute Schools of Architectural Technology also will be shown on larger scale than before.

List of Exhibitors and Booth Numbers 1960 OAA Annual Meeting

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*Chubb Safe Co. Ltd (47-49-51-53)
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*International Nickel Co. of Canada Ltd (47-49-51-53)
Arnold Banfield and Co. Ltd (14 & 19)
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J. Jacques Besner Associates Ltd (98 & 99)
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J. & J. Brook Ltd (59)
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Building Products Ltd (62)
Canadian Institute of Timber Construction (13)
Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd (27)
Canadian Pittsburgh Industries Ltd (4 & 5)
Canadian Steelcase Co. Ltd (58)
Cerametal Industries Ltd (87)
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Crane Associates (46)
Cresswell-Pomeroy Ltd (11 & 12)
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Gordon A. MacEachern Ltd (24)
The Master Builders Co. Ltd (92)
Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing of Canada Ltd (29)
Modernfold (Ontario) Ltd (50)
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McDonald & Willson Lighting Studios Ltd (1)
A. S. Nicholson and Son Ltd (82)
*Owens-Illinois Inter-American Corp. (38 & 40)
*Consolidated Glass Industries Ltd (38 & 40)
*Pilkington Glass Ltd (38 & 40)
Pilkington Glass Ltd (79)
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Robertson-Irwin Ltd (20 & 25)
Rosco Metal & Roofing Products Ltd (48)
Rotary Lift Co. of Canada Ltd (55)
Sentinel Aluminum Products Ltd (91)
Service Backing & Coating Corp. (68)
P. A. Sherwood Windows Ltd (76)
The Robert Simpson Co. Ltd (56 & 57)
Siporex Ltd (26)
Stainton Office Supply Ltd (21)
Supersine Co. of Canada (86)
Toronto Brick Co. Ltd (84 & 89)
Toronto Carpet Manufacturing Co. Ltd (44)
Toronto Cast Stone Co. Ltd (78 & 83)
The Tremco Manufacturing Co. (28)
Trion (Canada) Ltd (2 & 3)
Universal Geotechnique Ltd (16)
Wasco Products (Canada) Ltd (103)
Westeel Products Ltd (104 & 105)
Williams & Williams (Eastern) Ltd (101 & 102)
J. A. Wilson Lighting & Display Ltd (39)

(= combined exhibit)*

Banff Session '60 Program

The fourth conference on design sponsored jointly by the Alberta Association of Architects and the Department of Extension of the University of Alberta will be held at Banff from February 21 to 26, followed on February 27 by the annual meeting of the Association. The chief speaker at Session '60 will be John Ely Burchard, LHD, D.Arch, Dean of the School of Humanities and Social Science of MIT, and well known writer and critic of architecture, urbanism and the allied arts. Other prominent speakers will be Dr A. Allan Bates, Vice-President of Research and Development, Portland Cement Association, Chicago, who will deal with structural research and future development; and Bernard T. Spring, Weyerhauser Timber Co., Longview, Wash., who will speak on timber development.

The outline program is as follows:

Sunday, February 21, Registration
Monday, February 22, Art and Technology in the Modern World
Tuesday, February 23, Structural Theory and Structural Design
Wednesday, February 24, Structural Research and Future Development
Thursday, February 25, Architect and Engineer
Friday, February 26, Experimental and Unorthodox Structures
Saturday, February 27, Annual Meeting of the Alberta Association of Architects

Registration forms and further information may be obtained from the Alberta Association of Architects, 312 Northern Hardware Building, Edmonton.

Executive Director to Visit Six Provincial Associations

Repeating a cross-Canada itinerary first established in 1959, Executive Director Robbins Elliott will attend the annual meetings of six Provincial Associations between late January and early March.

Mr Elliott expects to be in Sherbrooke, Que. for the PQAA convention January 29-30. From there he will go to annual meetings in Halifax (NSAA February 1-2; St. John's (NAA February 3); Saint John (AANB February 5-6). He will return to Ottawa for the national hearings of the Committee of Inquiry on the Residential Environment, commencing February 8, and afterward will attend the OAA convention in Toronto February 18-20, and the Banff Session '60 and Alberta Association convention at Banff during the week of February 22.

(Continued on page 40)

University of Toronto Expansion Program

— a Reflection of Academic Policy and Ideals

By

Claude Bissell

President

University of Toronto

I SHALL CONFINE MYSELF to some general remarks on the expansion program as a reflection of academic policy and academic ideals. The assumption which has governed all our proposals and plans is that we are not simply expanding a university in response to pressures, but that we are utilizing these pressures to fashion a university which will be better equipped in every way for teaching and research. The physical facilities, then, are seen as the reflection of academic needs, which are the more demanding because of this University's traditional role in developing an elaborate system of honour courses and in devoting a considerable amount of time and energy to graduate work and research. Thus in the planning of all buildings for instruction, we have paid particular attention to the provision of small classrooms, of seminar rooms, and of space for graduate students.

THE expansion program also furnishes us with an opportunity for a certain amount of redistribution of buildings and departments, in order to secure a physical concentration of each of the various disciplines that we have not had for a good number of years. There has been a wide gap between the physical pattern of the University and its academic pattern. This has been most clearly evident in the Faculty of Arts, where the non-college departments (seventeen in number), which enrol by far the largest number of students, have been scattered throughout the campus and on its periphery, often in unsuitable buildings hastily adapted for the purpose. The expansion program now enables us to arrest this process of confusion. The major building on the new campus will be devoted to the humanities and social sciences. It will be surrounded by buildings for the fundamental physical and natural sciences. Thus the Faculty of Arts will for the first time in the recent history of the University find a home appropriate to its centrality in the academic picture. In a sense the University will be repeating in twentieth century terms the pattern which did exist briefly in the nineteenth century, when University College was the home of the Faculty of Arts.

FROM the consolidation of the Faculty of Arts follow certain conclusions. The shift of Physics, Chemistry and Zoology to the new campus will leave the southern part of the old campus free for the concentration there of the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering. That Faculty will take over the space vacated by Physics and Chemistry, and will have, in addition, a new building facing St George Street, which will give it a handsome façade at its western border. At the same time, the release of other premises will enable us to bring back to the campus divisions of the University which have been forced into the outback by scarcity of room. The Faculty of Law, for instance, which has enjoyed egregious exile in Glendon Hall far to the north, will return to take over Flavelle House, to which a wing will be added. The Faculty of Pharmacy, which has never enjoyed a location on the campus, will take over the building on Col-

(Concluded on page 10)



ERIC TRUSSLER

Convocation Hall, University of Toronto


BLOOR STREET
ST. GEORGE STREET
HARBORD STREET
SPADINA AVENUE
COLLEGE STREET
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18



JIM GRIFFIN

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO DEVELOPMENT PLAN

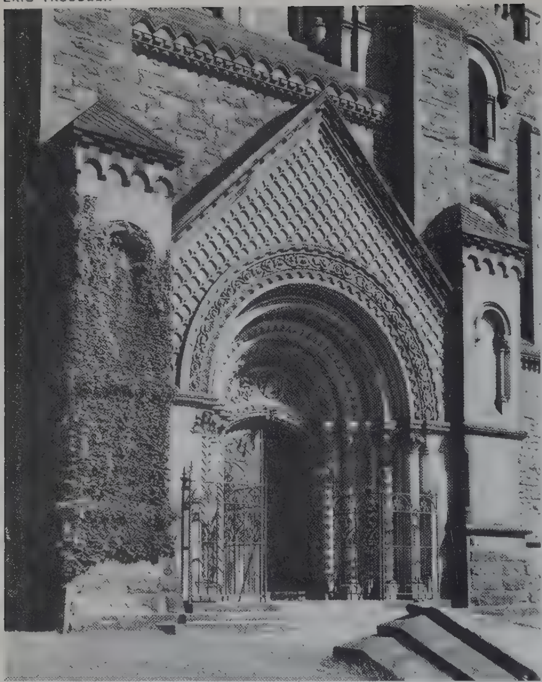
1. Men's Athletic Building (scheduled for 1963)
2. Women's Athletic Building
3. Zoology Building (scheduled for 1962)
4. Arts Building
5. Residences (scheduled 1961-67)
6. Chemistry Building (scheduled 1961)
7. Physics Building (scheduled 1961)
8. Nursing Building (scheduled 1960-1962)
9. Faculty Union (after 1963)
10. Power Plant (scheduled 1960)
11. Unassigned Expansion (after 1963)
12. Superintendant's Building
13. Administration, extension unscheduled
14. Engineering Building (scheduled 1960)
15. Applied Science and Engineering Group
16. Library
17. Trinity College (from 1961)
18. Royal Conservatory of Music (from 1961)
19. Victoria College, Women's Residence
20. St. Michaels College, Loretta College
21. St. Michaels College, Library, (from 1961)
22. Ontario Legislative Buildings

Hart House, looking east through the arch



MAX FLEET

ERIC TRUSSLER



University College, the main doorway

(continued from page 6)

lege Street vacated by Dentistry. Dentistry has reversed the process by leaving the campus to go to a south-easterly position near the hospitals; this move enables them to achieve a logical juxtaposition with the area of medical concentration, and with the hospitals. Finally, the Royal Conservatory of Music will move to the campus, into what might, I suppose, be called an area of cultural concentration easily accessible to the public: the Faculty of Music will find new buildings immediately to the south of the Royal Ontario Museum, and the School of Music will be housed in the old McMaster Building, which will be available when the social science departments go to the new Arts Building.

THESE are the main considerations that have governed the general distribution of space. But there is one basic consideration which at the University of Toronto must underlie all others. This is the fact that the University is a federated structure; that we have, in effect, four universities, each with its own particular objectives and problems. The University expansion scheme is complemented by the individual schemes of each of the federated universities (Victoria University, the University of Trinity College, and the University of St. Michael's College). Their plans are concerned with three areas: residences, libraries, and classrooms. Their expansion, of course, takes place in land adjacent to that presently occupied by their buildings, and seeks to maintain the atmosphere of the quadrangle and the self-contained college society. The federated colleges, at the same time, must be related closely to the Faculty of Arts, where their students receive the greater proportion of their instruction. This calls for the situating of the main Faculty of Arts buildings at the north-east corner of our new campus, so as to occupy a position as close as possible to the colleges on the old campus.

THE federated structure, again, has determined the nature of the residential combination that is to occupy a large portion of the new campus. If the new residences were simply conceived as large, apartment-like dormitories, we might find ourselves with two distinct campuses, the one not very dissimilar to many state universities — a separate and monolithic university; and the other, on the old campus, still retaining its traditional emphasis upon the small unit and the college atmosphere. Accordingly in our plans for residential development we have tried to incorporate the college idea, and to make the residences, to a considerable degree, extensions of the old college system, with certain modifications imposed by modern conditions. Each will have facilities for a social and intellectual life of its own.

THUS, paradoxical though it may appear, it is our hope that the various portions of this complex University will, as a result of the physical expansion, be welded more closely together than they have been for many years past.

University College, the south-west corner



KEN BELL

Addition to Library

THE library was the first of the post-war buildings on the campus, and it is, perhaps, symbolic of the change from the old to the new. This is the old campus and Mathers' and Haldenby's addition is an extension to D. B. Dick's



PANDA

Romanesque library of 1892. Of the 19th century buildings in the central area, only University College is likely to remain intact for some years. Zoology is there for the moment, and the School of Practical Science of 1877 will disappear from the scene without loss to the architecture of the campus, though many readers of this *Journal* will remember it with affection.

Architects
Mathers & Haldenby, Toronto

Structural Engineers
C. D. Carruthers & Wallace, Consultants Ltd

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers
W. H. Bonus & Associates Ltd

General Contractors
J. L. E. Price & Co Ltd

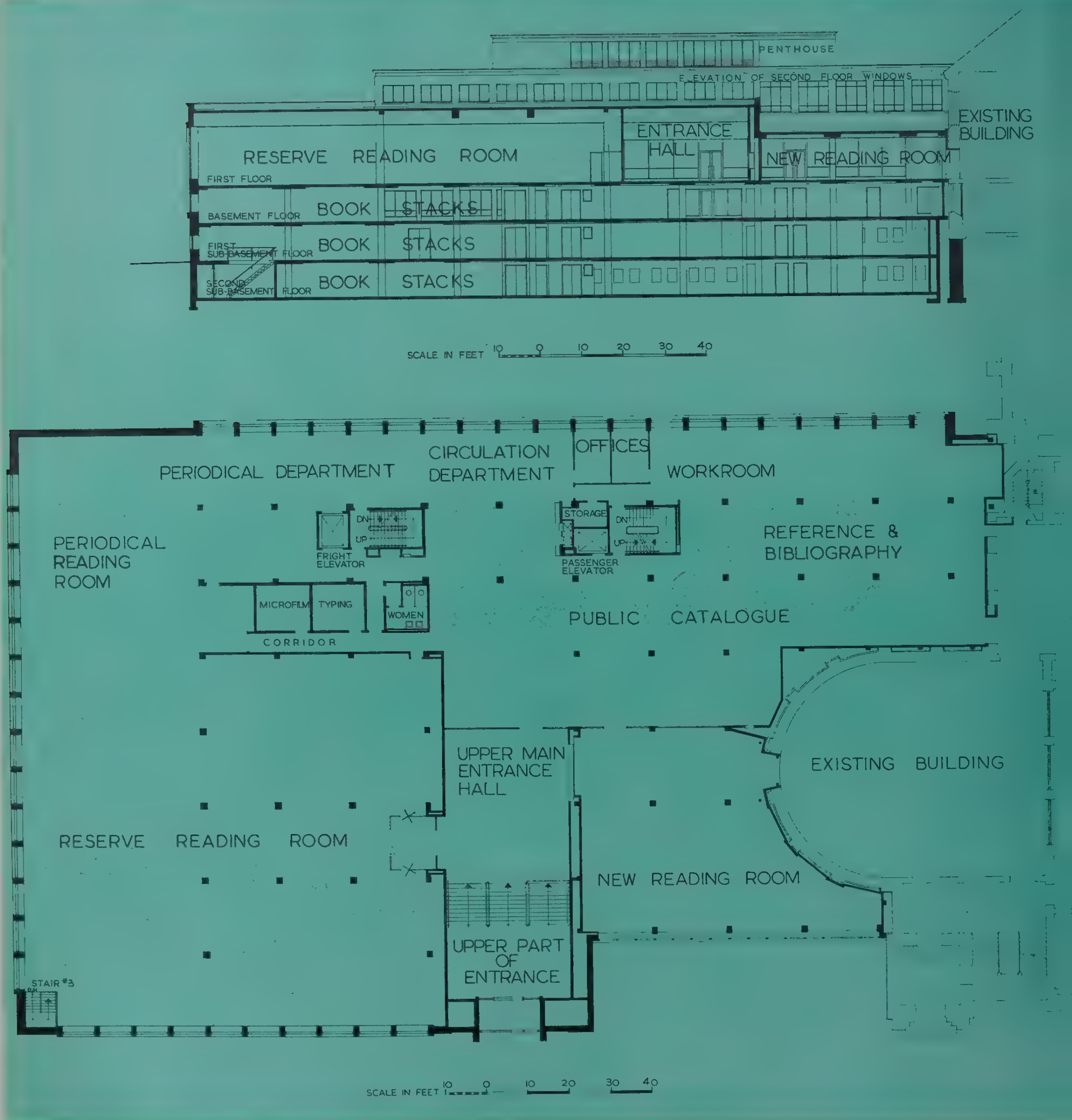
The University Library addition is a reinforced concrete frame building, faced with Queenston limestone. There is a considerable amount of glass in the main undergraduate reading room and in the stack areas. The junction between the original Romanesque Library and the new building has been done in glass to separate two distinctly different styles of masonry work.



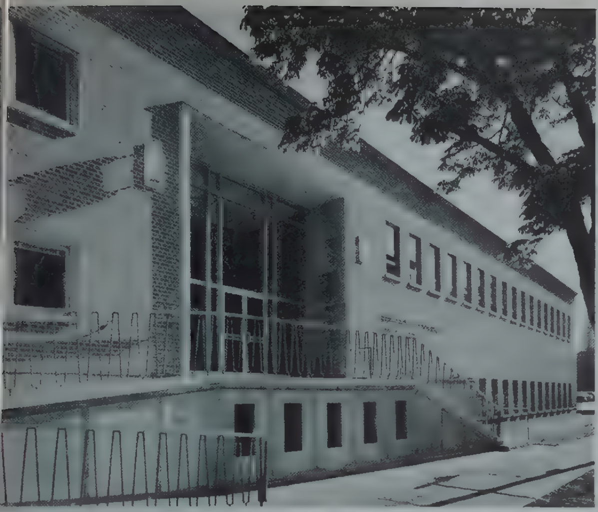
PANDA



PANDA


PENTHOUSE
ELEVATION OF SECOND FLOOR WINDOWS
EXISTING BUILDING
ENTRANCE HALL
RESERVE READING ROOM
NEW READING ROOM
FIRST FLOOR
BASEMENT FLOOR
BOOK STACKS
FIRST SUB-BASEMENT FLOOR
BOOK STACKS
SECOND SUB-BASEMENT FLOOR
BOOK STACKS
SCALE IN FEET 10 0 10 20 30 40
PERIODICAL DEPARTMENT
CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
OFFICES
WORKROOM
PERIODICAL READING ROOM
FRIGHT ELEVATOR
STORAGE
PASSENGER ELEVATOR
REFERENCE & BIBLIOGRAPHY
MICROFILM
TYPING
WOMEN
CORRIDOR
PUBLIC CATALOGUE
UPPER MAIN ENTRANCE HALL
EXISTING BUILDING
RESERVE READING ROOM
NEW READING ROOM
UPPER PART OF ENTRANCE
STAIR #3
SCALE IN FEET 10 0 10 20 30 40

PANDA



North elevation: patients' entrance

Faculty of Dentistry

Architects
Allward & Gouinlock, Toronto

Mechanical & Electrical Consultants
R. P. Allsop & Associates, Toronto

Contractors
Foundation Company of Canada, Toronto

The new Faculty of Dentistry building is located close to the teaching hospitals in downtown Toronto. Accommodation is provided for 500 undergraduates, 30 graduate dentists, 50 dental nurses, 30 dental hygienists and a staff of about 265 full and part-time instructors. Up to 5,000 out patients a year will receive dental care and instruction.

The building has 183,000 sq ft of floor space and its form is dictated by the different functions of the five floors above grade. The brickwork is a warm buff textured brick; stone-work throughout is Canadian limestone, with the exception of the roof copings which are cast stone. Columns and window spandrels on the south side are finished in dark green mosaic tile. Window sash and entrances are of aluminum. Interior partitions are of exposed light-weight slag block, except where glazed tile dados are employed in the various laboratories, clinics, corridors and washrooms. Ceilings are acoustic metal pan in the corridors, mineral acoustic tile in the other areas and plaster in the lobbies and washrooms.

The mechanical and electrical requirements presented a complex problem. There are 306 dental units alone (124 in the senior clinic on the 2nd floor) each needing waste, air, gas, water and electricity.

Heating is by convectors, with steam supplied through a connecting tunnel from the garage to the Hospital for Sick Children to mains from the Toronto General Hospital. The building is mechanically ventilated throughout and the animal research quarters on the 5th floor are air-conditioned.

The services include a closed T.V. circuit for transmitting demonstrations to the various lecture rooms, clinics and laboratories. A complete intercommunication and loud speaker is also provided.



ERIC TRUSSLER

South elevation: staff and students' entrance at left

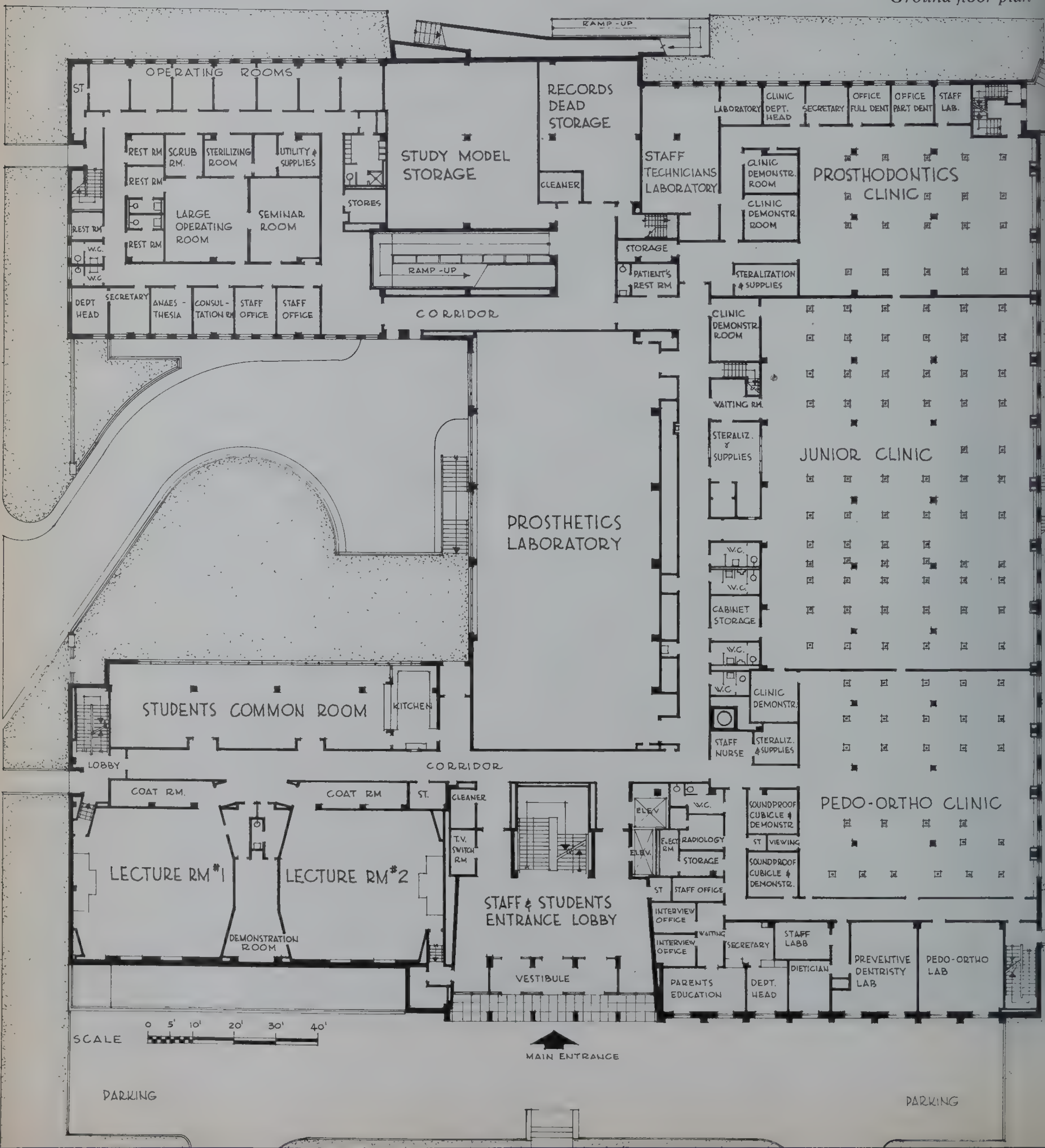


Detail of staff and students' entrance



West elevation: courtyard and small parking area

Ground floor plan

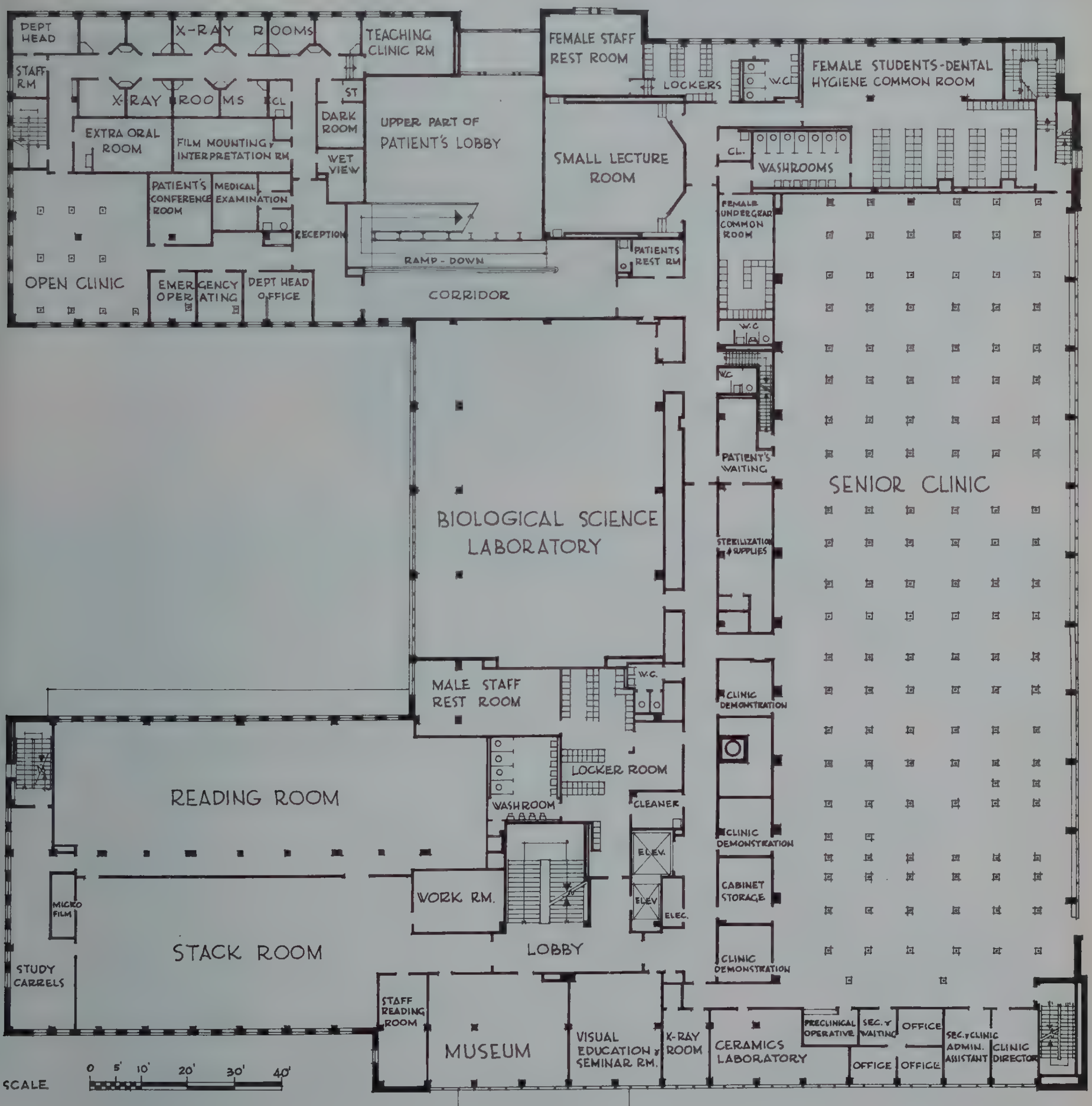




Senior clinic, second floor PANDA



Patients' lobby PANDA





Women's Athletic Building

Architects
Fleury, Arthur & Barclay, Toronto

Structural Engineers
C. D. Carruthers & Wallace Consultants Ltd, Toronto

Electrical Engineers
J. Chisvin & Associates, Toronto

Mechanical Engineers
N. Fodor & Associates Ltd, Toronto

General Contractors
Anglin-Norcross Ontario Ltd, Toronto

All photos by Max Fleet

Detail of balconies



Classic and Huron Street facades

The Women's Athletic Building is the first to be erected on the new west campus of the University. It will eventually form the north terminus of a large open space which will be overlooked by the lounge and balconies.

The large gymnasium can be divided by a motor-operated canvas curtain to provide two gymnasia with a basketball court each. The floor is also marked off in volleyball, badminton and tennis courts. Folding bleachers are arranged along the two side walls.

The dance studio has a mirrored dado along one wall.

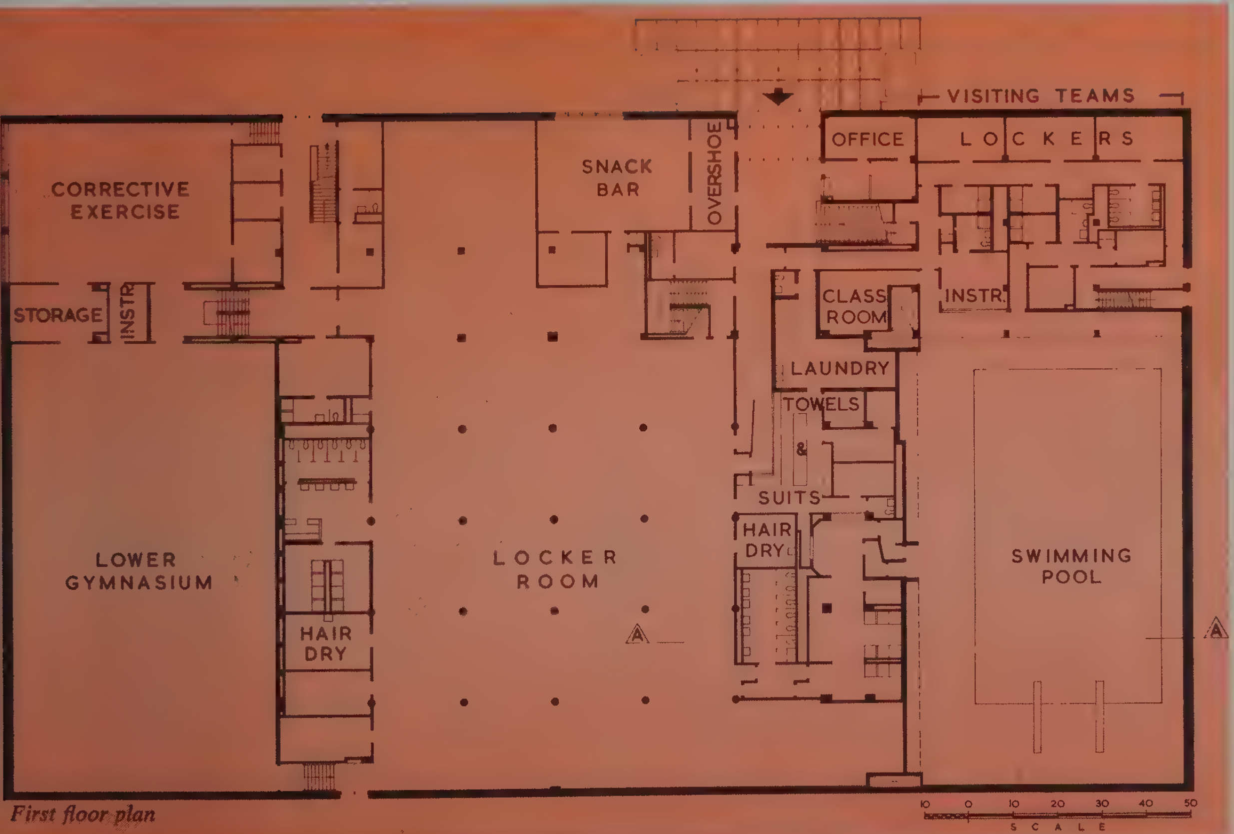
The inter-collegiate swimming pool is acoustically treated. High windows permit the south sun to enter the pool.

The locker rooms are arranged to provide accommodation, when required, for both men and women visiting teams which can use the large gymnasium and swimming pool without interfering with the student activities in other areas.

Interior decoration is plain with white and gray the dominating colours. Colour was added to the foyer which has a striking yellow glass mosaic wall, terrazzo floor, and a sand sculpture by Primavera, which was donated by a women's fraternity.



Detail of entrance, Huron Street

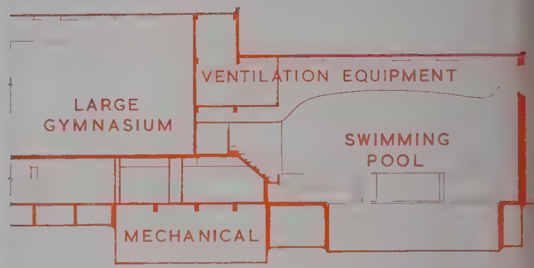


First floor plan



View of sand sculpture by Primavera
from upper level of foyer

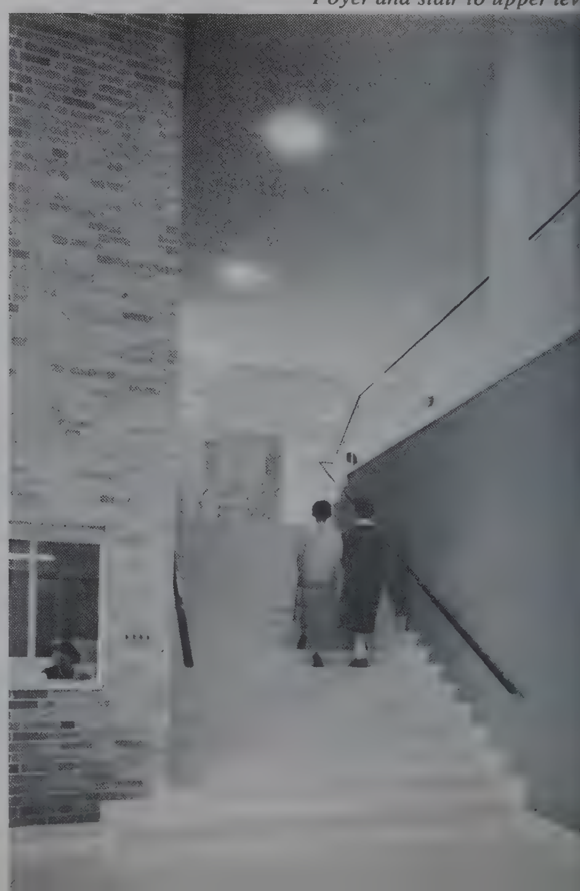
Section



Foot Bat

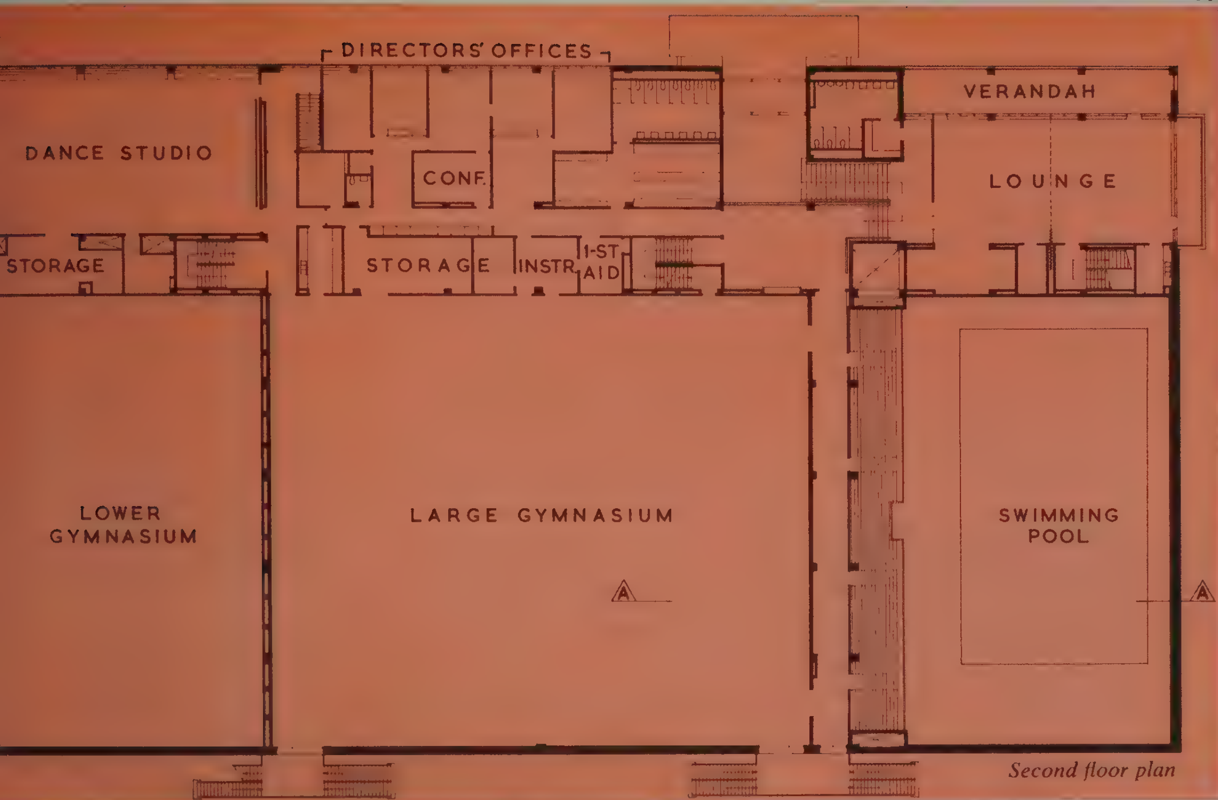


Foyer and stair to upper leve



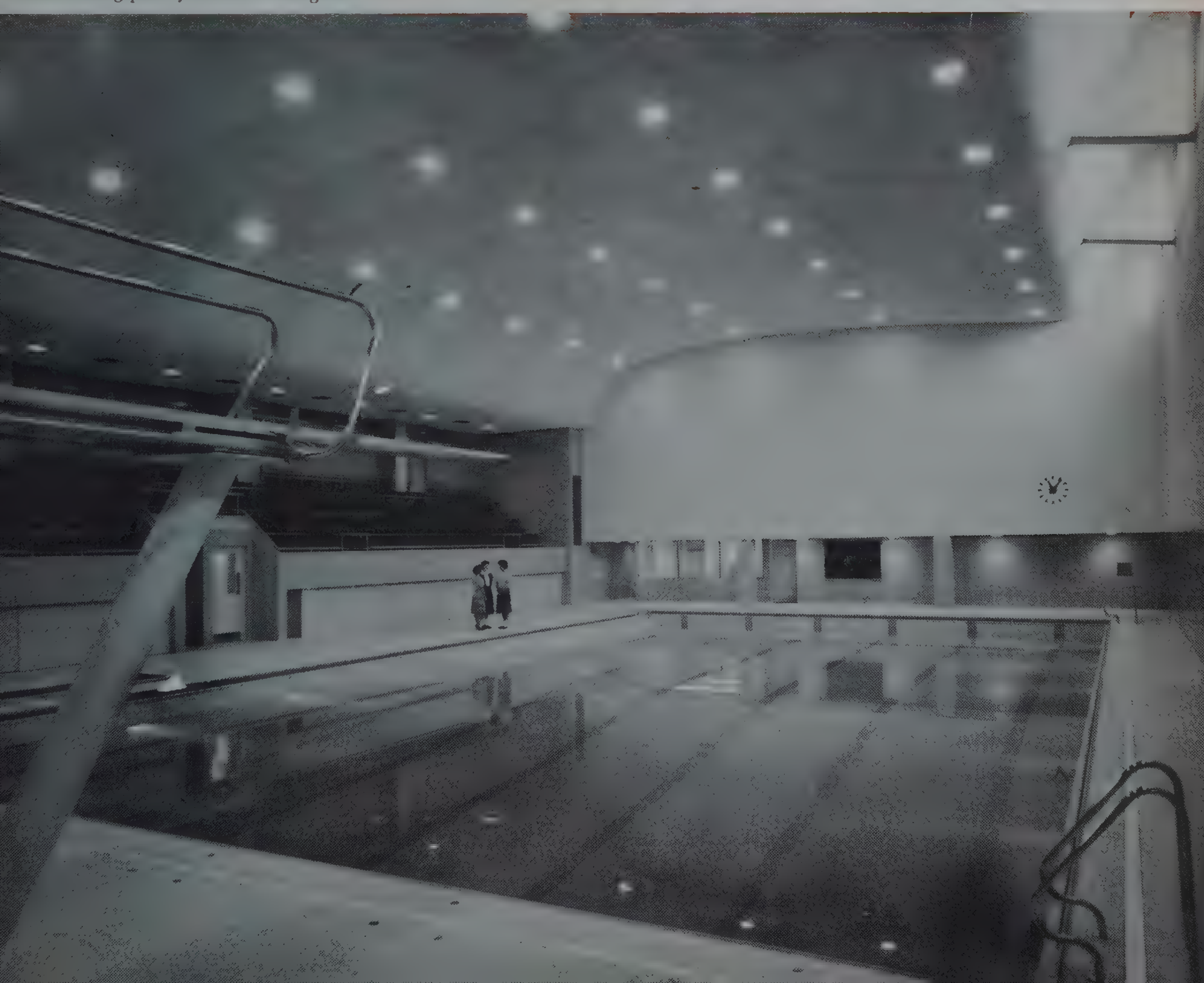
Gymnasium





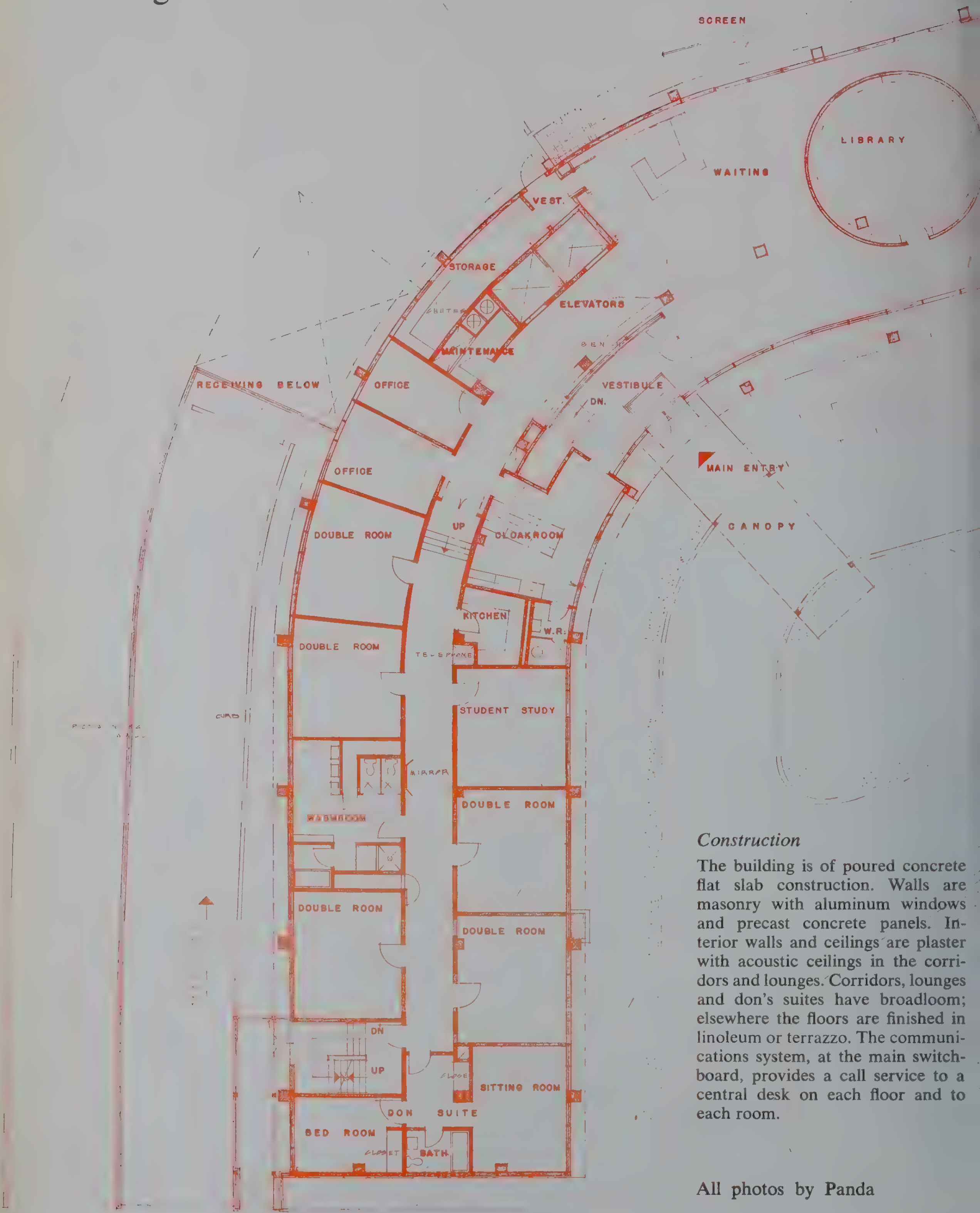
Second floor plan

The swimming pool from the diving end



Victoria University Women's Residence

Margaret Addison Hall



Construction

The building is of poured concrete flat slab construction. Walls are masonry with aluminum windows and precast concrete panels. Interior walls and ceilings are plaster with acoustic ceilings in the corridors and lounges. Corridors, lounges and don's suites have broadloom; elsewhere the floors are finished in linoleum or terrazzo. The communications system, at the main switchboard, provides a call service to a central desk on each floor and to each room.

All photos by Panda



Architects
Gordon S. Adamson & Associates, Toronto

Associate in Charge
John H. Bonnick

Associate in Charge of Interior Design
Frederick E. Fletcher

Consulting Engineers
Nicholas Fodor Associates, Toronto

Structural Engineers
C. D. Carruthers & Wallace, Toronto

General Contractors
Eastern Construction Ltd, Toronto Division

Accommodation

The residence has accommodation for 200 women. The five floors are each designed with eleven double rooms, fifteen singles and a don's suite, a central lounge, laundry room and service area. The elevator and lounge areas are centered in the curve of the building, providing a natural division of each floor into two houses, one of eighteen residents, the other of nineteen. The ground floor has five double rooms plus a head don's suite, a lounge and the circular free-standing library. The lower floor contains a recreation room and special activity rooms, including music, typing, sewing, etc; luggage room, gown storage, washrooms and cloak-rooms for men and women and the caretaker's suite.







Top Row: Two views of the main lounge

Center Row: Left, exterior and right, interior view of the circular library

Bottom Row: Two views of a typical bedroom









Superintendent's Building

Architects
Chapman & Hurst, Toronto

Structural Engineer
Lawrence Cazaly, Toronto

Electrical & Mechanical Engineers
Meschino & Associates

General Contractor
Varamae Construction, Ltd, Toronto

The building program called for maintenance shops, storage and shipping areas, and two floors of office space with provision for a future additional four floors.

By letting the contract on a "cost plus" basis, shop and storage accommodation was provided within 4½ months of finalization of the program, thereby avoiding the cost of an interim move for those services displaced for commencement of the new Engineering Building.

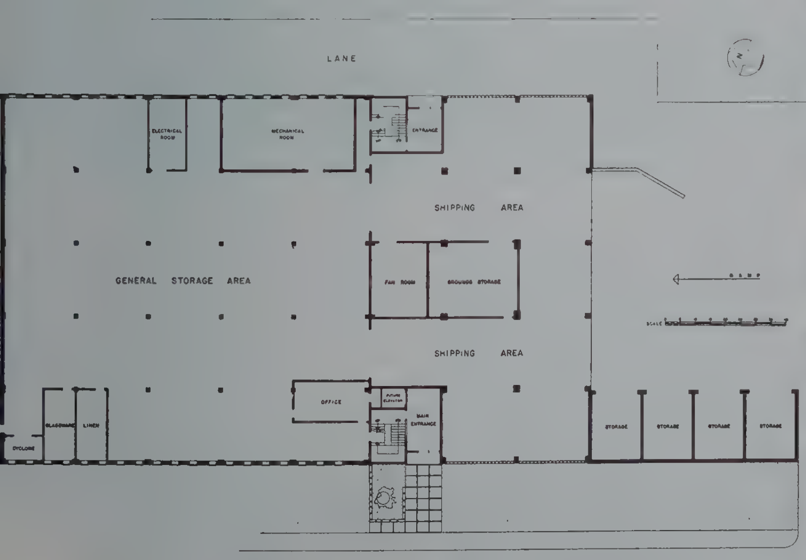
Framing of shops and storage is steel, with shop floor and roof of pre-cast concrete. Office structure is poured-in-place concrete. The decorative panel designed by Dora de Pedery-Hunt, the open screen, and office wall sections in 24 foot lengths, are all exposed aggregate, pre-cast concrete.



MAX FLEET *Huron Street elevation*



SECTION LOOKING WEST



HURON STREET



MAX FLEET *Detail of entrance*



PANDA *Stair detail*

The Campus Development Plan

By Howard Chapman

The granting in 1827 by King George IV of a Royal Charter for a university to be known as King's College in the Town of York, Capital of Upper Canada, marked the beginning of the University of Toronto.

To-day, a system of federated colleges and affiliated institutions, the University has an enrolment of more than 13,000 students. Although certain important activities are carried on at University properties outside the central area and some at a distance from Toronto, the main campus is situated in a fully developed urban district at the centre of a large metropolis.

Like all universities in the post war years, Toronto was faced with the problem of expansion. Investigations, and a survey conducted by a committee appointed by the Senate of the University, predicted, on the basis of Dominion Bureau of Statistics' figures, a doubling of enrolment in a ten to twelve year period. As a result, in October, 1956, the Board of Governors appointed an Advisory Planning Committee "charged with making proposals to the Board with respect to the planning, for at least twelve years, of the physical expansion of the University, and . . . to suggest a program of expansion for each of three four-yearly periods, having in mind the student enrolment projection by colleges, faculties, schools, institutes and departments, an estimate of capital expenditures and a block plan indicating the areas over which the University should extend, and showing both the type and use of new buildings proposed and the use to which existing buildings and University land should be put."

At an early stage in the Committee's deliberations, a decision was made by the Government of the Province of Ontario and the University authorities that several city blocks adjacent to the south west section of the campus be made available for the new or "West Campus" area. This area, including property previously owned by the University, is approximately 33 acres.

The Committee appointed two subcommittees:

(a) The Statistical and Fact Finding Sub-Committee, which was responsible for assembling data with respect to staff size, additional floor space required by each division and department in each of the three four-yearly periods, and related facilities.

(b) The Steering Sub-Committee, which was responsible for making recommendations to the Advisory Planning Committee on the translation of the findings under (a) above into a physical plan, and on the details of planning.

The Steering Sub-Committee appointed a Technical Sub-Committee who engaged professional architectural assistance for the development and presentation of committee considerations and recommendations.

The report of the Statistical and Fact Finding Sub-Committee provided a rather comprehensive analysis, not only of actual areas required by various faculties and departments for the future, but also proposals as to their assembly into building entities and general recommendations as to the housing of each faculty and department and their functional relationships. It was used as the basis from which planning studies and building volumes were developed.

Planning studies included consideration of existing building spaces in both the old and the new campus areas in connection with present or potential use.

The university campus is flanked on the east by the heavily travelled Queen's Park (a future subway route) and by the Provincial Parliament Buildings, and, beyond, by Bay Street (a main street car route). To the north and south are Bloor and College Streets, respectively—both of them main east-west street car routes, and Bloor a future subway route. To the West of the new campus area is Spadina Avenue, a heavily travelled road which is due for future further development as an automobile traffic artery and probable subway route. The land available for the West Campus development, apart from some club premises and a few commercial properties, was occupied chiefly by houses of a standard ranging from poor to medium. The area is separated from the old campus by St. George Street, a north south route which carries a fair volume of automobiles at rush hour times. The closing of this street was not considered a practical possibility, and its depression for the purpose of uniting the old and new campus areas was likewise beyond the scope of the plan because of below ground services and cost. A pedestrian bridge is envisaged for the crossing of the St. George Street thoroughfare in the future.

Mr Chapman was the architect engaged by the technical group of the Advisory Planning Committee in the research and planning which resulted in the formulation of the 1957 report on the plan for the development of the Campus, adopted by the Board of Governors of the University of Toronto. Born in Toronto, Mr Chapman obtained his B.Arch degree at the University of Toronto School of Architecture in 1948. His academic background includes two years at the Architectural Association in London. During the Second World War he served with the Friends Ambulance Unit in the Middle East. He has practiced in Toronto for the past ten years, latterly in partnership with Leonard Hurst.

Of basic importance to the plan is the decision with regard to location of the two major divisions of Engineering and Arts. Apart from the difficulty of providing an area of sufficient size more central in location to all the colleges, it is desired that the new campus, by the location on it of a large and important division, should bear a fair share of the new development and not become a mere adjunct to the old, housing a miscellany of small departments.

By placing the new Arts Building, containing seventeen departments serving all the arts colleges, on the West Campus and locating close to it the related departments of Chemistry, Physics and Zoology it was possible to release space occupied by Chemistry and Physics in the south west section of the old campus. The space thus released will permit all departments of the faculty of Applied Science and Engineering to be concentrated in one area, with the new Engineering Building fronting on St. George Street.

Academic areas in the new campus thus are concentrated as far as possible down the east side, adjacent to St. George Street and as close as possible to the federated colleges and the professional schools. Athletic buildings occupy the north west corner and residence development the west side. The residences are set back from the busy traffic artery of Spadina Avenue, resulting in a proposed parking space for 330 cars, while an additional 170 cars can be accommodated in the south west corner of the campus.

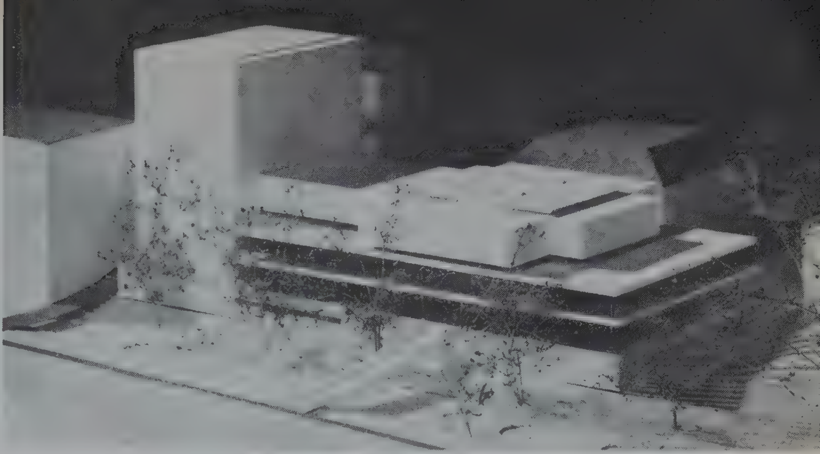
The projection of future building needs shows that over 2,000,000 square feet of new floor area must be accommodated on the West Campus, which comprises a total ground area (including existing roads) of about 33

Faculty of Music

Architects
Gordon S. Adamson & Associates
Toronto

Architect in Charge
K. H. Foster

Design
Keith Spratley





Arts Building

Architects & Engineers
John B. Parkin Associates
Toronto

Project Architect
J. B. Mar

Design Assistant
D. C. Rowland



Victoria University Library

Architects
Gordon S. Adamson & Associates
Toronto

Associate in Charge
John H. Bonnick

Engineering Building

Architects
Page & Steele
Toronto

Architect in Charge
Robert Anderson



acres. The resulting density is not light, especially in view of future expansion needs which are bound to arise, in spite of any desirability of limiting the physical growth of the system to any specified period.

In general concept, it is felt of the utmost importance that, in view of the density of occupation of the area, adequate open areas of green be positively maintained (apart from necessary expansion areas immediately adjacent to individual buildings). It is hoped that, as the plans for the individual buildings are developed, the over-all plan will gradually evolve with a play and flow of open green space which will not only unite the buildings on the West Campus but also relate the new to the old across St. George Street.

Between the residences and the academic buildings lies an open green area, necessary to offset the high density of building. There will be, probably, about 12,000 students circulating on the West Campus and it is considered of utmost importance that this area be preserved as a green and pleasant mall. Throughout the area existing underground services and forest trees are, in large measure, preserved, as are road pavements for pedestrian use.

An important aim of the plan is to make the most of precious open areas by preserving them, except for emergency purposes, from the inroads of the automobile. It was felt, after visiting a number of American universities, that if the new campus is to be better than second-class in character and atmosphere, the exclusion of automobiles from campus areas is of prime importance. An effort was made to suggest the best possible condition in this regard without loss of the necessary basic provisions for vehicular building access and parking.

The Committee proposed that the roads in the area be closed to all but pedestrian traffic (except for the south end of Huron Street which, with an added lane access to St. George Street, provided access for Superintendent's services). With the new buildings flanking St. George Street and north of Russell Street composed in two groups, service access was suggested beneath landscaped terraces at basement level served by ramps from St. George Street. This has been accomplished in the case of plans for the Arts Building, now under construction, and the Zoology Building to the north, though modification to the proposal is under discussion in the case of the Physics and Chemistry Buildings.

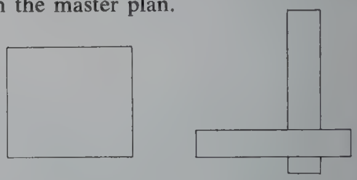
With regard to the vexed question of parking, facilities for staff only were considered feasible and within reasonable economic range. The parking areas, being only two in number, make for simplicity of control. Based on present provisions for staff parking, a minimum of 450 spaces are required on the new campus, which is achieved without the need for multi-tiered garages. Since presentation of the plan, however, objections have been raised by civic authorities because of lack of provision for any student parking, resulting in saturation of the surrounding area with parked cars. The necessity for the provision of parking garages is still under discussion.

From the preliminary information available with respect to proposed buildings, a principle of eight to ten storey height is suggested, with classrooms and other large areas involving heavy traffic being kept to the lower three floors. Offices and seminar rooms above would be served by elevators. Requirements indicate that such a height would provide reasonable plans and volumes and avoid the uneconomic condition (encountered, for example, at the University of Pittsburgh) where, in a high tower, a comparatively small area of usable space is served by a large core of elevators and stairs. There were also expressions of opinion from a number of United States universities that this limit of height was found to be economic from the point of view of elevator and general building maintenance.

In order to minimize disturbance from traffic noise, it is proposed that building blocks be set-back from city streets and, where possible, with short frontages. The building set-back from St. George Street is doubly important for the protection, with respect to scale, of the older buildings on the east side of the street.

At an early stage it was understood that all buildings on the West Campus would be simple and economical in construction and maintenance. This fact, in view of the varying degrees of aesthetic luxury displayed by the eclectic buildings on the old campus, contributed with other factors to the West Campus being treated as an independent component of the over-all campus picture rather than an overflow of the old campus. It was felt that if the opportunity was not to be missed of providing a harmonious and stimulating campus within a strictly austere budget, great care would have to be taken in the placing of buildings, the proportioning of open spaces and, also very important in the treatment of landscaping — paving, planting, lighting, etc. These matters are all details of an organic developing Master Plan of which the University of Toronto plan is a beginning.

The importance of the plan being free to evolve with the individual building programs is clearly demonstrated by the imposition of the final massive Arts Building scheme upon an over-all sketch plan, conceived with rectangular forms indicating building volumes and defining space. The problem is illustrated in the following two diagrams. At left is the final basement outline of the new Arts Building, and at right the form originally envisaged in the master plan.



Adjacent buildings and open space must necessarily be seriously affected by such a fundamental change in approach to building shape.

An advisory committee of practising architects was set up by the University to assist the Property Committee in matters of aesthetic co-ordination and control.

With respect to progress of the building program, the Women's Athletic and Superintendent's Buildings have been completed, the Arts Building and Power House Extension are in process of construction on the West Campus, while across St. George Street the Engineering Building and addition to Whitney Hall Residences are under construction. (To make way for the new Engineering Building, the existing Forestry Building was moved bodily northwards a distance of 250 feet). The new building for the Faculty of Dentistry has been completed and is located about ten minutes walk from the south-east corner of the campus, close to the city's largest hospitals. The addition to the library was completed in 1955 as part of the post war expansion program. A further addition within the next five years is planned. The new Press Building, containing offices and bookstore, between Knox College and the Sir Daniel Wilson residence, has also been completed recently, while the rehabilitation of some existing buildings is taking place for the housing of departments affected by necessary demolition for realization of plans for the future. An important renovation is that of the old Dental Building at the corner of College and Huron Streets for a new home for Pharmacy.

While each of the federated colleges is handling its own program independently, the total cost of the entire expansion program, including West Campus land and projects for the federated colleges, is expected to exceed eighty million dollars.

iewpoint

architectural design control in conjunction with city planning a necessity to achieve es which are aesthetically effective, and, if so, how should this best be achieved?"

(Concluded from December issue)

E MERITS OF ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN CONTROL presents nost contentious subject, which will never be fully re- ved, in that design and aesthetics are, at least in part, a tter of the judge's personal training and taste, also of icy where the municipality is concerned. Whether or not sthetically effective" cities can be achieved through hitectural design control depends to a great degree upon competency of the people who judge the acceptability of ilding appearance design, and upon the degree of support en to these judges by the municipality.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, I personally believe that hitectural control can help. The City of Ottawa Act has en amended from time to time, progressively extending scope of control. Originally, architectural control was ercised directly by Board of Control on important build- gs, with advice frequently being obtained from the Archi- tural Design staff of the National Capital Commission. 1957 legislation was passed which permitted the City to ablish a special committee composed of professional gineers and architects to administer this function. The mmittee was authorized to deal with all new buildings nting or abutting upon important traffic arteries.

Subsequently, this legislation was extended to encompass velopments on all property fronting or abutting upon ds held by any agency of government at any level. In ect, in new areas of development, this change resulted in establishment of building appearance control over con- lerably larger areas of land, which might include as much 50% of all properties in a major plan of subdivision, pending upon the number of park areas, schools, NCC rkways and other government owned lands.

Naturally, with progressive extensions to legislation, ere have been problems of administration. The necessary eparatory tasks associated with committee processing of plications, have been carried out by existing professional ff in the City's Building Inspection and Planning anches. However, this work is becoming more time con- ming, and during periods of active building construction, ficult to process as rapidly as might be desired by the plicants. We have, therefore, expanded the Building Ap- arance Committee during the past year, and are presently ntemplating the appointment of an Architect-Planner o will be skilled in civic design.

How much further architectural control should be ex- ded, remains to be determined. We appreciate that archi- tural control, notwithstanding its merits, has certain aracteristic faults, not the least of which is the inconveni- ce and restraint placed upon private enterprise. Addition- y, we consider that improvements may also be made by rsuasion, by public opinion and by the goodwill of pri- te enterprise. The reasonable developer is as anxious as City to see the National Capital develop as a source of pride. So long as there is a co-operative approach to this problem, we feel that rigid controls should be kept to a minimum and further legislative extensions are likely to be made only when all other reasonable avenues have been found to be inadequate.

George H. Nelms, Mayor of Ottawa

WE IN VANCOUVER pride ourselves on the natural grandeur of our surroundings and are trying to match this heritage with the quality of the city we are creating. When I say "We" in this context, I really mean "We", because the building of a city is a joint enterprise by the city administration and private development interests. The best results in this combined operation can only be obtained in a positive way by a conscious effort on the part of the City and a similar awareness and consciousness on the part of the other partner in the enterprise.

Planning can and should be a positive thing making a positive contribution to the physical appearance of the City. Design control in a limited application could be a negative thing; merely eliminating the worst, and doing nothing to encourage the best. At its best, however, design control applied with understanding can do much to encourage good design through making both the city and private developers aware of their design responsibilities. We aim for this latter goal in the City of Vancouver, and feel that the results have been significant.

Our design control is exercised with the help of a Design Panel set up under authority of the Zoning and Development By-law as follows:

"(10) (a) Any application for a development permit may be referred to a Design Panel appointed by the City Council to consider and advise on architectural design.

(b) The Design Panel shall consist of:

(i) The Director of Planning, who shall be the Chairman.

(ii) The City Building Inspector.

(iii) Three members of the Architectural Institute of British Columbia

(iv) One member of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia,"

Authority to exercise this control is also contained in the Zoning and Development By-law, which states that a development permit may be refused if the development:

"(12) (f) Would in the opinion of the Technical Planning Board adversely affect public amenity. If matters of design are involved, the Technical Planning Board may refer the application to the Design Panel to consider and advise.

The operative phrase, "adversely affect public amenity", was very carefully chosen. Our Design Panel are not asked, nor would they wish, to adjudicate on matters of style. They are concerned with quality rather than type of architectural expression. They are also concerned with the standard of design having regard to the location of the structure in relation to other structures and the district.

In the three years the Design Panel have been in operation, out of the approximately 120 designs reviewed, only 2 have been rejected outright by the Technical Planning Board on the advice of the Design Panel. In all other cases, improvements have been achieved when thought to be necessary, through discussion and persuasion. Although the

Design Panel do not normally meet the designers, on several occasions they have invited architects and designers to their meetings, and frank and useful discussions have resulted. The objective of such meetings has been to make constructive criticism enabling the designer to produce improved solutions. The greatest impact of the Design Panel, however, has been that architects and other designers are now aware that their designs are subject to scrutiny by their colleagues, and in extreme cases development permits may be refused. We believe that this has resulted in a noticeable improvement in design particularly in certain categories of buildings.

One of the more difficult problems is the selection of designs for review by the Panel. Obviously we should limit the demand on the time of these volunteers. However, the Design Panel review all public buildings such as schools, churches and city or government buildings; and all apartment buildings. It is in this latter category that the greatest improvement has been made. In addition, commercial or industrial buildings are reviewed when there appears to be a good reason. The great mass of single family houses can never be touched by a program like ours, and it will be interesting to see what the RAIC Committee of Inquiry on the Residential Environment have to say about this.

In summary, therefore, I feel that an aesthetically satisfactory city can only be achieved if both the city and private developers want it so, and strive for it. However, intelligently applied architectural control can do much to make the two city building partners aware of their responsibilities in the matter, and that is the first phase of the battle. I should like to conclude by paying a tribute to the members of our Design Panel who give up their time for this unpaid and often thankless task. They can be assured that the work they do is valued highly by the City Council and that they are the assault troops in this battle for a more beautiful city.

A. T. Alsbury, Mayor of Vancouver

UNDER THE IMPACT of the success of the social reformers of the 19th Century in Great Britain, town planning grew up as an extension of housing or, more particularly, as an extension of improving housing conditions through regulations. Ever since then the planning of town and country has relied heavily on regulations and control, and, in fact, to some degree town planning has become equated with controls in the public mind. In no aspect of town planning is this more regrettable than in the field of urban design. *Viewpoint* seems to reflect this historic attitude: "aesthetically affective cities" (assuming one could agree on a definition of such a state of affairs) seems to depend by implication upon architectural design controls. The answer is *no;* controls as such have never achieved anything, particularly in the field of urban design or aesthetics. Controls may be successful in avoiding the worst from happening but they cannot ensure a good thing taking place. Controls are negative as a rule and aesthetically affective cities need positive action. A visually satisfying city can only be created by precept and not by fiat.

Good buildings, well sited, with real respect towards other buildings around them and the skyline against which they will have to read, are some of the ingredients of aesthetically satisfying cities. These things cannot be achieved by controls, architectural or otherwise. Only good architects acting as master builders will create aesthetically affective cities; architectural design controls by their nature must be general and broad to be fully acceptable to democratic government. After all, these controls rely upon the power of government for their effectiveness, but aesthetically effective cities cannot be legislated, hence architectural design controls, like most controls, at best are crutches upon which to lean to maintain some order and discipline in the urban facade. This can never be a substitute for the imagination of the urban designer who is able to respect the discipline imposed upon him by the existing city and its visual past and present.

Architectural design controls in conjunction with city planning have been practised widely in certain Canadian cities. Have these cities become aesthetically more affective? Available evidence to date does not bear this out. Design controls probably have prevented certain visual outrages. At the same time, they probably have also prevented spectacular attempts at advancing urban design; thereby like most controls they have encouraged mediocrity in visual and aesthetic matters.

Public action through controls on architectural design can only have limited success. Only forceful and aesthetically responsible urban designers, among them the architect, working within the framework of a continuous process of city planning, can achieve aesthetically effective cities.

H. Peter Oberlander, Vancouver

THE PROBLEM of architectural design control comes to mind whenever we look at the Canadian city scape. What we see around us is in many cases so horrible and so unrelated to an over-all town planning process that every architect must wonder if some kind of control is not desirable.

However, it is obvious that architectural design control brings with it new problems. It is quite possible that the controlling body is conservative in its ideas, or, alternatively, that it has a pre-conceived point of view in one direction or another, thus stifling positive creative efforts towards achieving better town design. It seems to me that the best answer is not a complete lack of control on the one hand and complete design control on the other. Control in the negative sense can never produce completely satisfactory results.

The best answer would be the designation of areas in cities and suburbs which are vital to the establishing of the character of the community. Positive three-dimensional proposals establishing the character of the designated areas should then be developed, possibly by architects or planners engaged to work in conjunction with the planning department concerned, and any new schemes proposed for such areas should be judged on their merits as related to over-all proposals. It is, of course, essential that top talent be used for the creation of such schemes. As far as I know, this is basically the approach used in Sweden and Switzerland, where the planning department prepares proposals which will establish the character of a street or area and will ensure that any new proposal fits into this pattern.

Henry Fliess, Toronto

THE CONTRACTOR SPEAKS OUT

SOME OF US WILL REMEMBER that last Spring during he 1959 Assembly at Windsor a seminar on the con-:luding day discussed "The Profession at the Cross-oads" in a series of separate syndicate groups. One of he small groups examined the question of "The Archi-ect and the Package Deal". As a result, the Executive Committee have established a national committee to :arry out comprehensive fact-finding during the first few nonths of 1960.

The profession has formed such a body because it is apparent that package dealing strikes at the very roots of he profession of architecture. And because individual architects are powerless to meet the package contractor on equal ground, the Institute must act to analyse the scope of the problem in Canada and propose effective counter-measures.

The package deal is not a new threat. We have lived with it for several years. But it is not being held in check and acceptance of package techniques by the uninformed client is mounting. There is cause for sober concern if package dealing does nothing more than make "captive" architects of some of our ablest members, or snatch signi-icant design commissions from the best organized offices n the profession.

However, the disease is deep seated and, if allowed to go unchecked, could gnaw at the vitals of the entire framework of contract bidding. It is certain that if archi-ects are not helped to become as efficient as any package dealer in the design and supervision of the building prod-uct, the contracting profession will eventually refuse to accept the loss of job after job to package deal competi-ors.

The average contractor, confronted by the temptation, will increase overhead and engage design personnel to provide a package deal service. Thus he will remain com-petitive.

But is this a likely trend? The answer is: "Yes, unless he profession as a whole heeds some of the warning signs". As the king pin on the building team the archi-tect is obliged to review periodically his relations with other members of the team. Let us take the contractor as an example. Have we heard him express his views lately?

A troubled relationship between the architect and con-tractor is nothing new. But there is need for the architect and contractor, through the RAIC and CCA, to take a long, hard look and determine if their broad relationship within the building industry is not worsening. One prom-inent contractor said very recently: "If your part of the team do not assume their role as a neutral arbiter be-tween the owner and contractor and see to it that we contractors get fair play, there is no question that we shall be forced to do everything in our power to over-come this situation. Today the average architect seems to discuss problems only with the owner and then inform the contractor this is what he has decided . . ." He stated further: "we have the right to discuss with the owner who signed the contract with us any problems that may arise during the life of a contract."

Although many architects will harbour contrary opinions, the contracting industry believe that a sub-stantial improvement in the architect-contractor rela-tionship would result from:

(1) The architect increasingly exerting his will with the client so as to protect the interests of the con-tractor.

(2) Bid-calling architects placing reasonable limits on the number of contractors bidding a job.

It would be wrong to create the impression that the working relationship between all architects and all con-tractors is a difficult one. This is far from being the case, since many builders and architects take pride in the rap-port they have established over many years.

However, because differences still exist, during the coming year more meetings will be held between the RAIC and CCA, and by Provincial Associations and general contracting groups, in an attempt to provide freer discussion and develop a closer understanding.

L'ENTREPRENEUR PREND LA PAROLE

CERTAINS D'ENTRE NOUS se rappelleront qu'au printemps dernier, lors de l'Assemblée de 1959 à Windsor, une journée d'étude a été consacrée à "l'Architecture à l'heure de la décision". Un des groupes d'étude a examiné le problème suivant: l'architecte et le contrat global. En conséquence, le Comité exécutif a crée un comité chargé de recueillir des renseignements complets au cours des premiers mois de 1960.

Notre profession a institué cet organisme parce qu'il est évident que le contrat global s'attaque à la base même de l'architecture. Comme l'architecte, individuellement, est impuissant à vaincre sur son propre terrain l'entrepreneur qui a recours au contrat global, il revient à l'Institut d'analyser la portée du problème au Canada et de proposer des solutions efficaces.

Le danger du contrat global n'est pas nouveau: nous le connaissons depuis plusieurs années. Mais rien ne s'y oppose et, de plus en plus, le client non averti accepte les méthodes du contrat global. Il y aurait déjà lieu de s'inquiéter même si le contrat global ne faisait que rendre "captifs" certains de nos membres les plus compétents ou qu'arracher des projets d'architecture importants aux bureaux d'architectes les mieux organisés de la profession.

Mais le mal est plus profond, et si on le laisse se propager il pourrait atteindre au coeur la structure même du régime de soumission des contrats. Il est certain que si l'on n'aide pas les architectes à devenir, dans la conception et la surveillance de l'oeuvre à construire, aussi efficaces que tous ceux qui ont recours au contrat global, les entrepreneurs refuseront éventuellement de perdre leurs contrats, les uns après les autres, aux mains de leurs concurrents.

L'entrepreneur moyen, devant la tentation, accroîtra ses frais et embauchera le personnel voulu pour établir lui-même ses plans et fournir à ses clients les services du contrat global. De la sorte, il sera en mesure de soutenir la concurrence.

Les choses pourraient-elles en venir là? Oui, à moins que la profession dans son ensemble ne tienne compte de certains signes avant-coureurs. Cheville ouvrière de l'équipe des constructeurs, l'architecte est tenu de reviser périodiquement ses relations avec les autres membres de l'équipe. Prenons l'exemple de l'entrepreneur. Nous a-t-il exposé son opinion récemment?

Que les relations entre l'architecte et l'entrepreneur soient tendues, il n'y a là rien de nouveau. Mais il faut que tous deux, par l'entremise de l'Institut royal et de l'Association des constructeurs canadiens, étudient la situation avec attention et réalisme afin de savoir si, en général, leurs relations au sein de l'industrie de la construction n'empirent pas. Un entrepreneur important a récemment déclairé: "Si vous-même, au sein de l'équipe, n'acceptez pas de jouer le rôle d'arbitre impartial entre le propriétaire et l'entrepreneur et si vous ne vous assurez pas qu'on nous traite, nous les entrepreneurs, avec *"fair play"*, nous serons certainement forcés de faire tout en notre pouvoir pour redresser cette situation. Aujourd'hui, en général, l'architecte ne semble discuter de ses problèmes qu'avec le propriétaire et ne fait que signifier à l'entrepreneur les décisions qu'il a prises . . .". Et il ajoutait: "Nous avons le droit d'étudier, avec le propriétaire qui a signé le contrat avec nous, tout problème qui peut surgir pendant la durée du contrat."

Bien que plusieurs architectes seraient d'avis contraire, les représentants de l'industrie de la construction estiment que les relations entre les architectes et les entrepreneurs s'amélioreraient beaucoup si

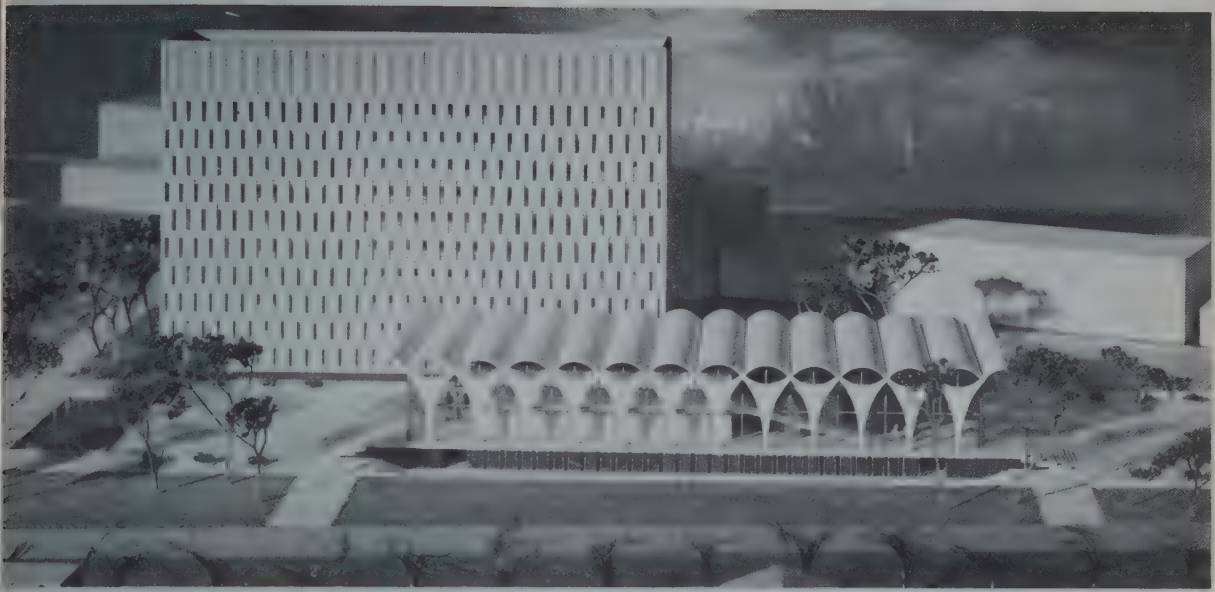
(1) L'architecte se préoccupait constamment de protéger, auprès de son client, les intérêts de l'entrepreneur;

(2) les architectes qui demandent des soumissions fixaient des limites raisonnables au nombre d'entrepreneurs soumissionnaires;

Nous ne voulons pas donner l'impression que dans la pratique les relations sont tendues entre tous les architectes et tous les entrepreneurs. Bien au contraire, de nombreux constructeurs et architectes sont fiers des liens que nous avons établis au cours de nombreuses années.

Toutefois, comme il subsite des divergences de vues au cours de la nouvelle année, il y aura des réunions entre l'Institut et l'ACC, ainsi qu'entre les Associations provinciales et des groupements d'entrepreneurs généraux, en vue de discuter de ces problèmes plus librement et d'en venir à une meilleure entente.

The Winnipeg City Hall Competition



HENRY KALEN

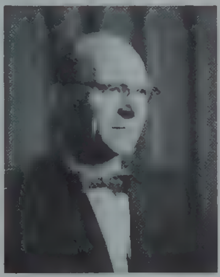
The Winning Design, by Green, Blankstein, Russell Associates, Winnipeg

Preliminary Report of the Jury
December 16, 1959

During both the Preliminary and Final Judgments, the Jury was guided by the following criteria in assessing the entries:

1. The Siting—the building's relation to the site and to its surroundings having in mind particularly its relation to the Legislative Building.
2. The Planning of the Building – including the requirements for the public, legislative, administrative and service areas and their interrelationships.
3. The exteriors and interiors in terms of the appropriateness of materials, and of their overall character and scale.
4. The logic and feasibility of the structure, the economy of first cost, and the durability and maintenance of the completed building.
5. The overall concept.

In the final analysis, the Jury referred to the following description of the ideal City Hall as set down in the Conditions of the Competition: "A City Hall has been defined as 'the physical embodiment of what the City is, what it stands for, and what it aims to be.' Today it must assume the dual functions of an efficient office building and of a municipal government administration centre. Its significance in the growth of a city results from its expression of the purpose and nature of municipal government as well as from its impressive monumentality . . ."



L. J. Green



C. N. Blankstein



G. L. Russell

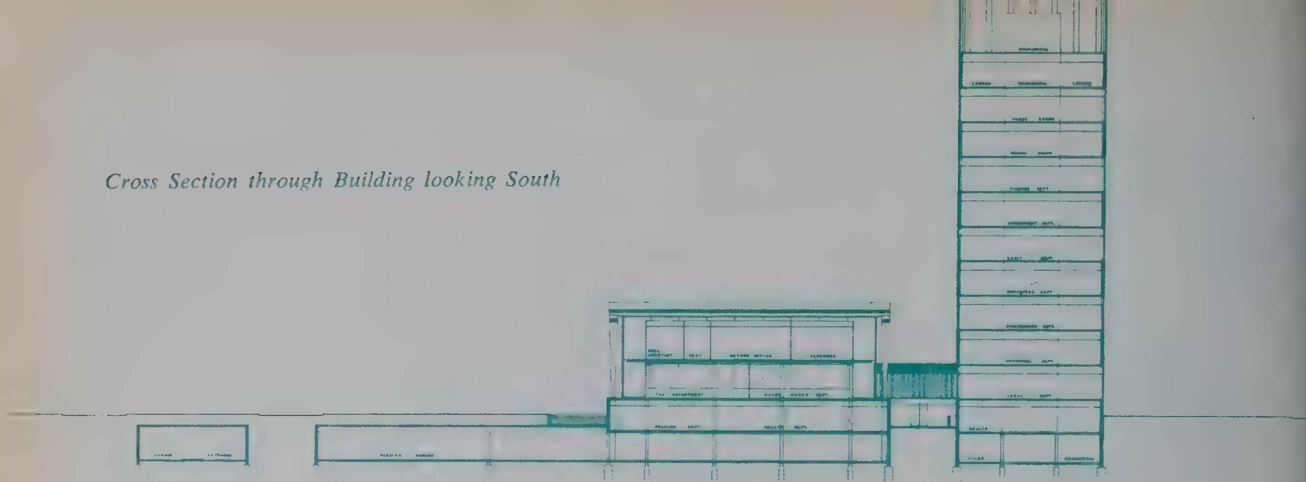


The GBR Associates design team on the final stage of the Winnipeg City Hall Competition. Left to right, David Thordarson, Walter Toporek, Donald Bittorf, Archie Nixon and Bernard Brown.

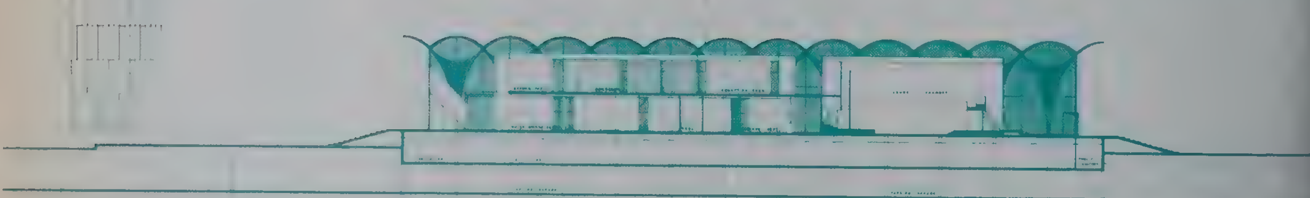
The Jury also placed great emphasis on the mandatory requirement that a new City Hall constructed on the Broadway site must in no way conflict with the existing surroundings, notably the effectiveness and view of the Legislative Building as it terminates Memorial Boulevard.

(Concluded on page 34)

Cross Section through Building looking South



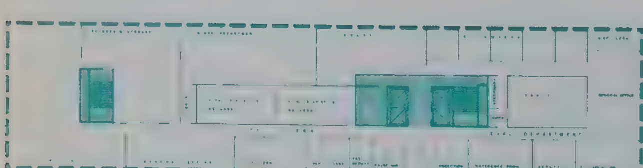
Longitudinal Section through Council Chamber Building

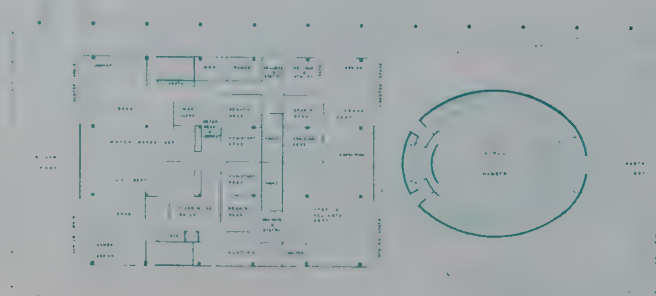


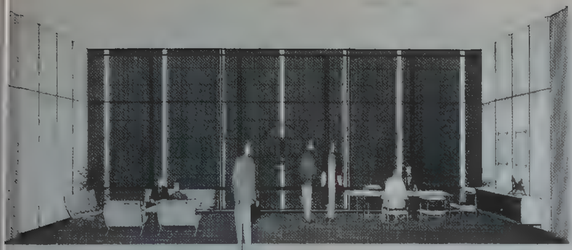
The Council Chamber



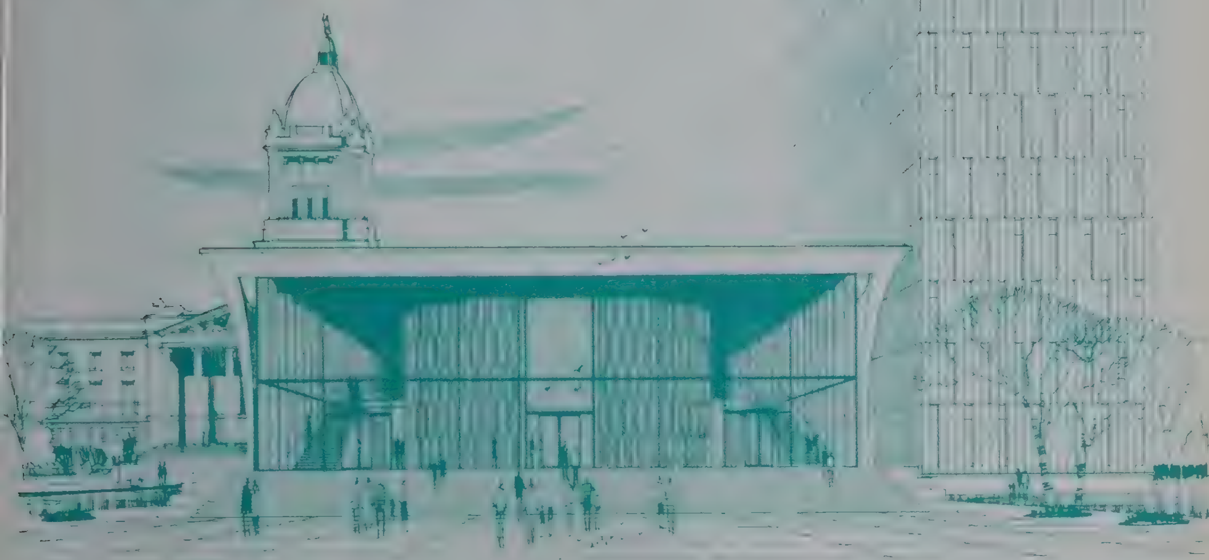
Main Floor Plan



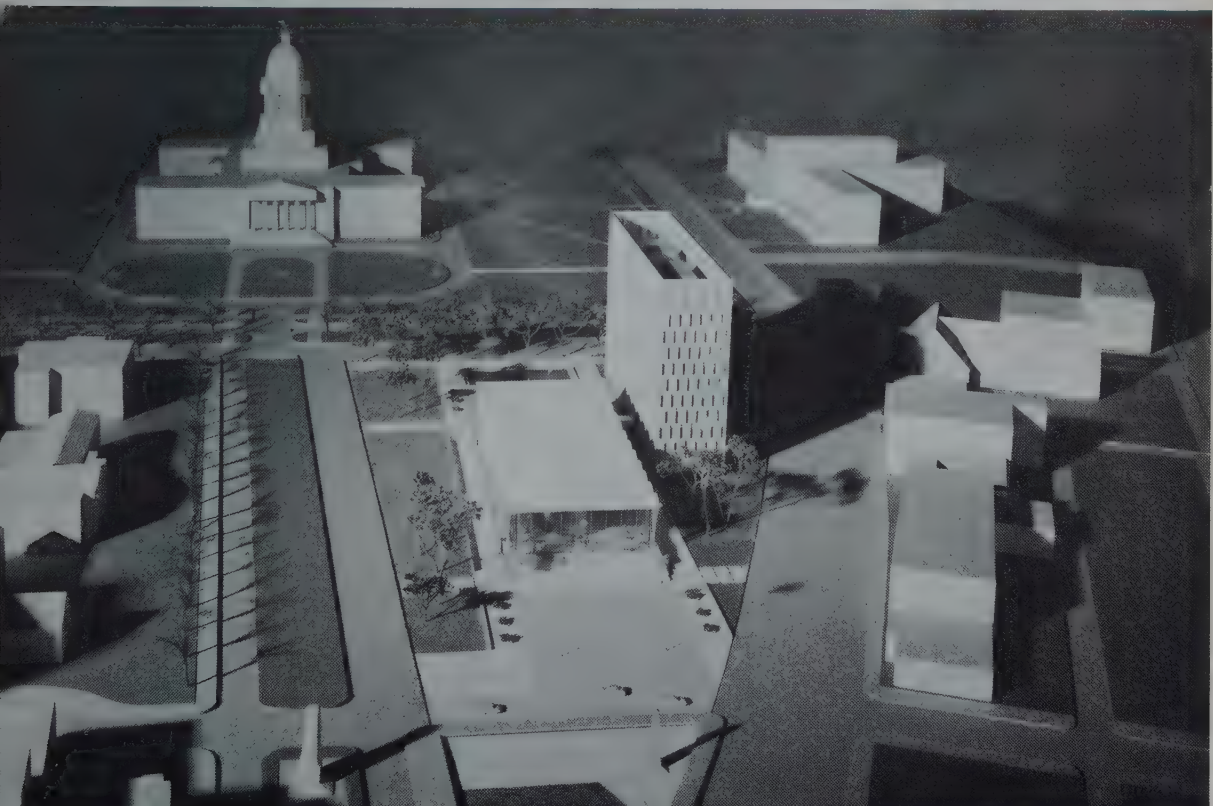




'nterior of Mayor's Office

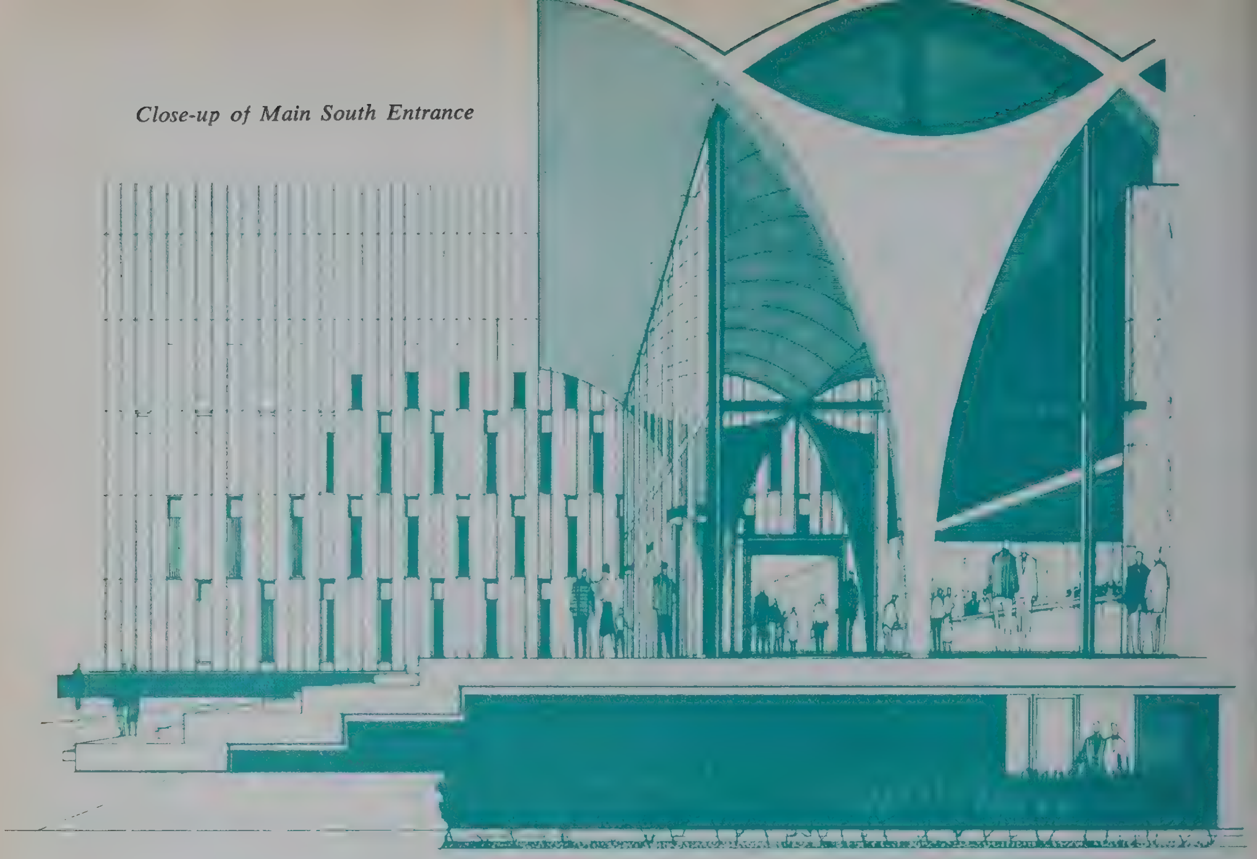


General View

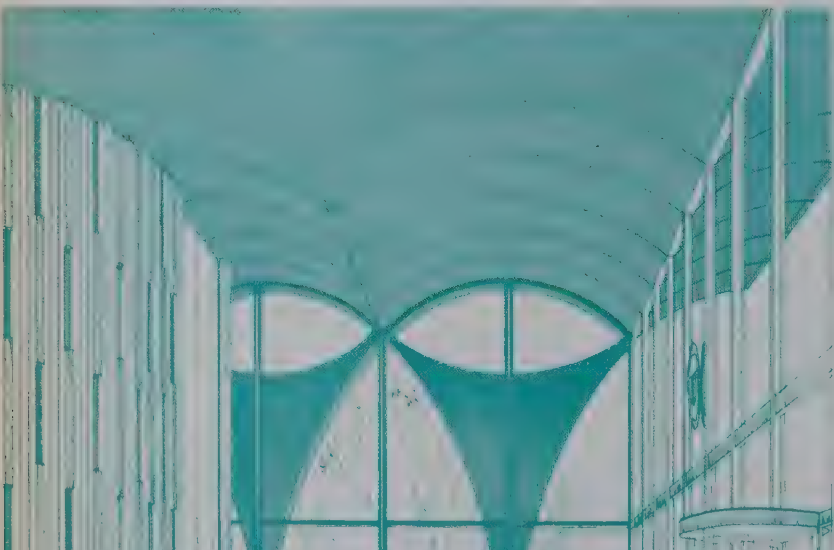


HENRY KALEN

Close-up of Main South Entrance



Interior of Main Lobby



(Concluded from page 31)

The Jury felt that the winning entry satisfied these requirements more fully than any other entry, that it would indeed express the dignity and friendliness of a City Hall that serves the people. It exemplifies an excellent town planning concept in terms of its siting. It forms an admirable balance of masses within the area, since its high office block will be linked visually to the Legislative Building and the new Provincial Office Building. Indeed it will complement both of these two important provincial structures.

It is a distinguished and somewhat unique concept for a City Hall as it provides separate expression to its two main functions, (1) the low unit, housing the ceremonial and public civic functions, and (2) the tall compact unit, housing the administrative departments. Furthermore the arrangement of these two structures on the site provides two fine plazas. This dual symbolism echoes effectively the newly created separation between the Provincial legislative and administrative units. This clear expression of the dual nature of a City Hall was one of the deciding factors which lead to its choice as the winner.

The Jury liked the fact that this entry succeeded in expressing both the majestic scale required for an appropriate symbol of civic government and the human scale that welcomes the citizen in a democratic manner.

The Saga of the City Hall

By John A. Russell,

Professional Adviser,

Winnipeg City Hall Competition

In 1875, two years after its incorporation as a city, Winnipeg laid the cornerstone of its first City Hall. By 1882 this structure had to be abandoned because of cracking walls and the collapse of an arch. The following year plans were invited for a new City Hall and the firm of Barber and Barber received the commission. The outcome was the present City Hall, completed in 1886 at a cost of $80,000.

By 1911 the "City of the Rivers" had outgrown this Victorian edifice and a money by-law was presented to the ratepayers for the purpose of erecting a new City Hall. In spite of the defeat of this by-law, the City Council decided in 1913 to hold an architectural competition for its design; although the competition was completed, the advent of the World War and the attendant economic situation forced the City to abandon this project as well as several other plans for municipal development and improvement.

Although the need for a new City Hall was mentioned frequently in civic circles, no positive action was taken until 1947 when City Council requested the Town Planning Commission to select and analyze possible sites and to recommend thereon. During the next two years eight sites were carefully considered on the basis of a seven-point evaluation scale and were rated accordingly. With location, accessibility, size, surroundings and possible benefits thereto, availability, cost, and co-ordination with existing public buildings as the criteria, the site of United College, the Broadway site, and the site of the old City Hall were chosen as the three most desirable locations and were rated in that order.

In 1954 City Council renewed its interest in the site question and appointed a special sub-committee to study the question. Its conclusion and recommendation were that the present site was the most suitable one. However, two years later Council turned once again to the Town Planning Commission for a recommendation. After reappraisal of the factors to be considered, it concluded that the following were the most important ones to consider in determining a site: location near the centre of gravity of city population; location near central business district; location with maximum accessibility from public transit routes; location in area of existing civic and government building for mutual benefits and for consolidation of open spaces and parking facilities. It is recognized that the effect on traffic and the cost of acquisition were also important, but should not necessarily be determining factors. With the United College site no longer available, the Commission rated the Broadway site as the most desirable, the present City Hall site second.

In August of 1956 Mayor George Sharpe entered into discussion with the Provincial Government as to the availability of the Broadway site, since it was owned and occupied by the Government's temporary office accommodation. On October 18 Premier Douglas Campbell wrote Mayor Sharpe stating that "if this site is chosen, (the Government) will make the property available to the City without cost".

By the following summer, the City Engineering Department had analyzed and reported to the City's Special Committee on the new City Hall (at its request) on the relative costs of building a City Hall on the present site expanded and on the proposed Broadway site. On October 23, 1957, the site question was submitted to public plebiscite and preference for the Broadway site over the old site was expressed conclusively by a 79% vote in favour. At the same time, the ratepayers approved a money by-law providing six million dollars for the construction of a new City Hall.

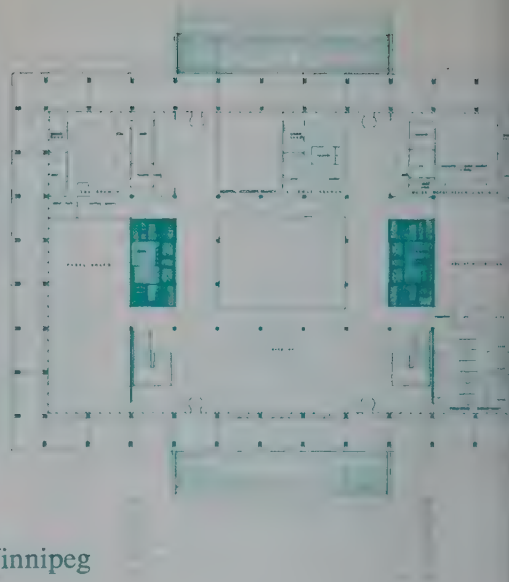


Winnipeg's City Hall, architects, Barber and Barber, completed in 1886.

Shortly thereafter, the President of the Manitoba Association of Architects, Norman C. H. Russell, presented a brief from the Council of that Association to the City Council urging that a national competition for the selection of an architect and the design of the new City Hall be held in accordance with the competition regulations of the RAIC. As a result, on November 18, 1957, the City Council authorized such a national competition for "the design of the new City Hall that will be erected on the site provided by the Government on the northeast corner of Broadway at Osborne Street", and I had the honour to be appointed Professional Adviser to prepare the Conditions and conduct the Competition. For the record, Premier Campbell reiterated in a letter to Mayor Stephen Juba the availability of the Broadway site to the City "for the purpose of building a new City Hall thereon".

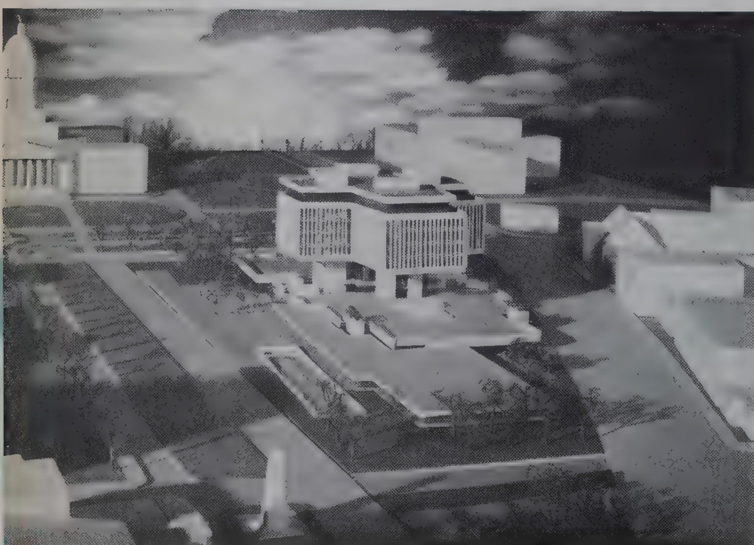
For the next six months my very able assistant, James Palmer Lewis, and I reviewed the existing and future requirements of each of the departments of civic government with their respective chairmen in order to determine the program of area requirements, their interrelationships and their projected future expansion. Much valuable information had already been collected by the City Engineering Department two years earlier when consideration had been given to a proposal that the City purchase a vacant office building to augment its badly crowded office facilities. With the enthusiastic co-operation of all the City's departments, and with Eric Arthur's enlightened leadership as Professional Adviser for the Toronto City Hall and Square





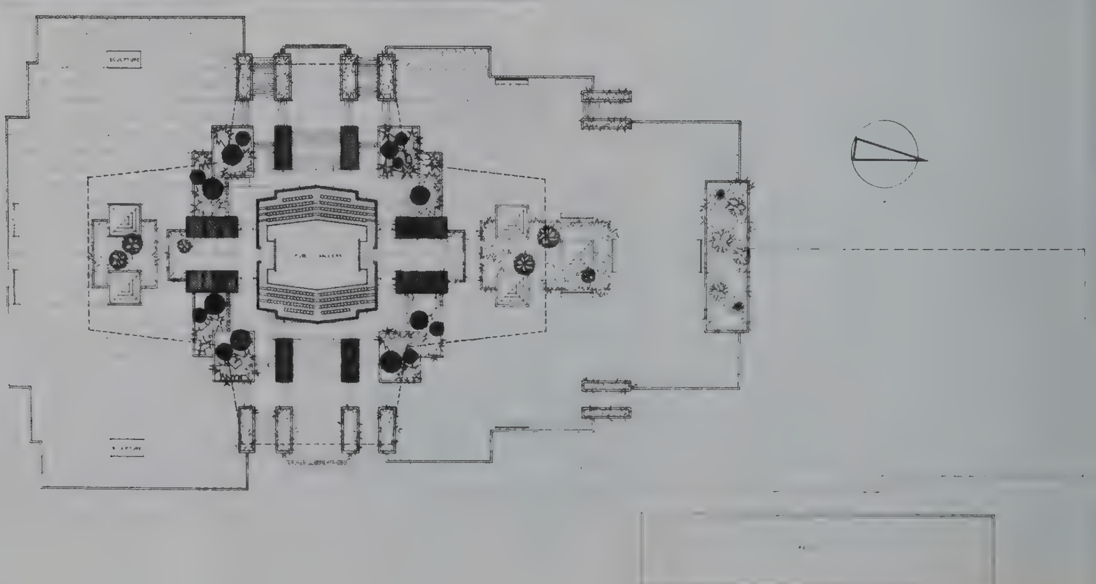
Smith, Carter, Searle Associates, Winnipeg

MAIN FLOOR PLAN

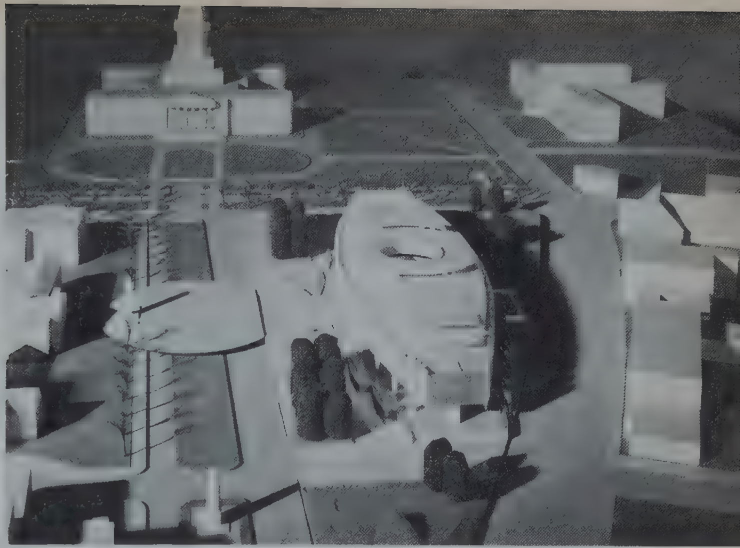


Competition, I was able to have the Conditions of Competition ready for distribution to the architects of Canada on June 17. An announcement of the Competition and an invitation to participate therein had already been mailed to each member of the RAIC on June 2 through the kind assistance of the secretarial staff of the Institute, who had addressed all the envelopes. On August 4, when registration closed, 263 architects from Nova Scotia to British Columbia had registered in the Competition. Of this number 91 submitted entries in the Preliminary Stage which closed on December 8.

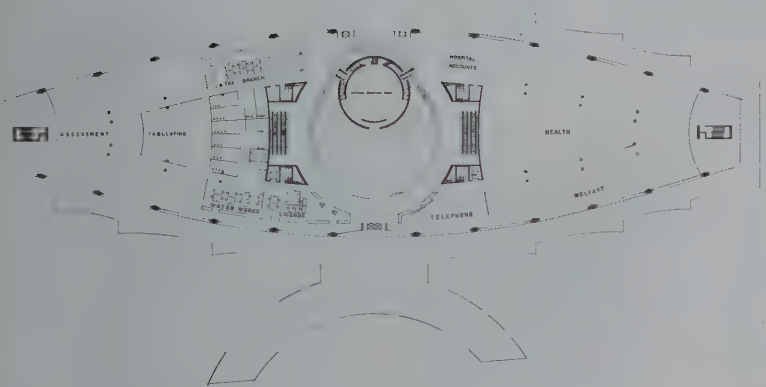
J. M. Dayton and R. Jessiman, Vancouver



Gerald Robinson, Toronto



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

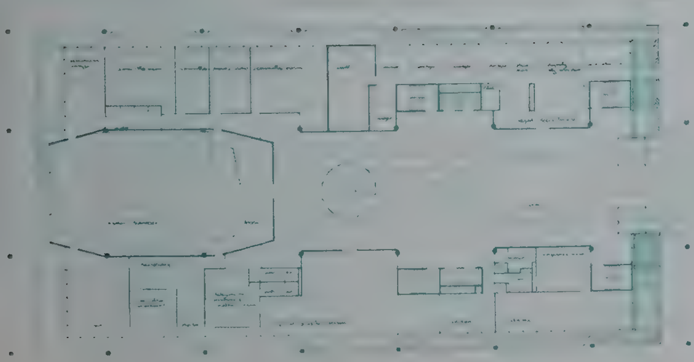


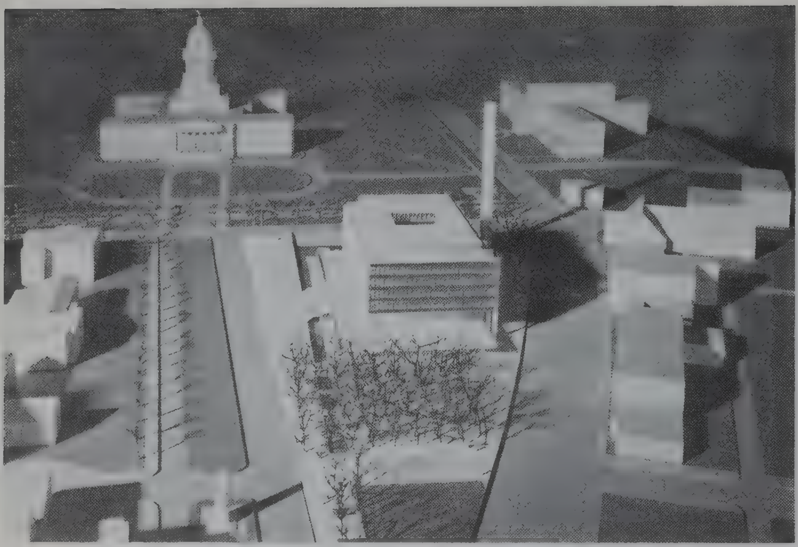
On January 3, 1958, the Jury commenced its exhaustive analysis of these submissions. The Jury consisted of five distinguished architects whose training and extensive experience made them eminently qualified to serve in this capacity: Pietro Belluschi, FAIA, a famous American architect who is also Dean of the School of Architecture and Planning at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Ralph Rapson, AIA, an equally eminent American architect who heads the School of Architecture at the University of Minnesota; Alfred Roth, Architekt, a distinguished Swiss architect, educator and writer, who is

George S. Abram, Toronto

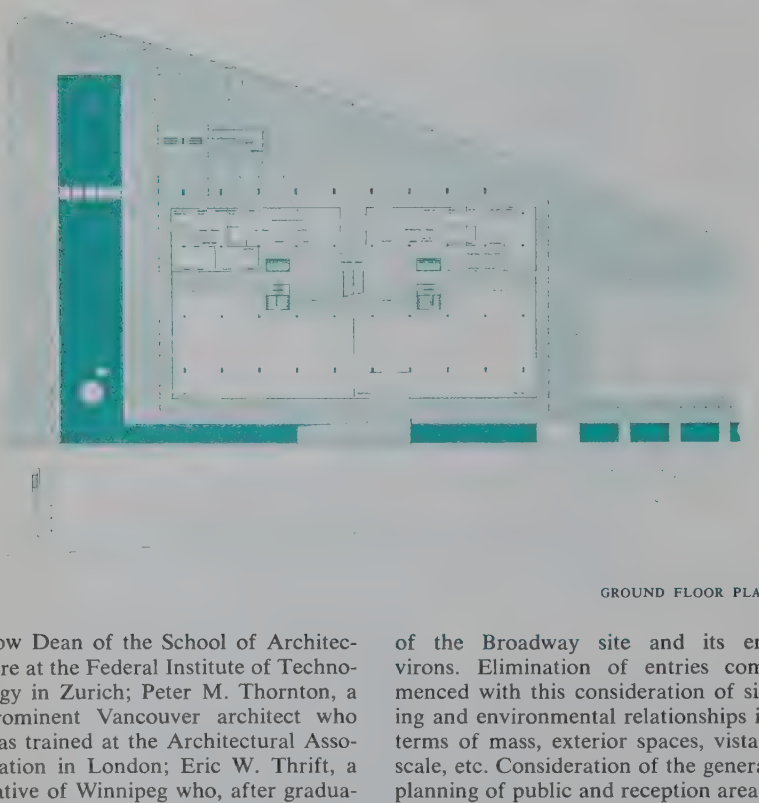


SECOND FLOOR PLAN





Michael M. Kopsa, Toronto



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

now Dean of the School of Architecture at the Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich; Peter M. Thornton, a prominent Vancouver architect who was trained at the Architectural Association in London; Eric W. Thrift, a native of Winnipeg who, after graduation from The University of Manitoba and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been Director of the Metropolitan Planning Commission of Greater Winnipeg for the past 15 years. Each juror brought to the judgment his individual philosophy of design; yet collectively the jurors displayed a remarkable unanimity of emphasis.

Following a preliminary study of each entry, the Jury considered each model placed in the master model of the Broadway site and its environs. Elimination of entries commenced with this consideration of siting and environmental relationships in terms of mass, exterior spaces, vistas, scale, etc. Consideration of the general planning of public and reception areas, department locations, future extensions, traffic and parking then resulted in further eliminations. For the remaining group, each juror thoroughly analyzed each entry, recording his reactions pro and con. These were then fully discussed by the entire group before the jurors voted on six finalists. The first ballot was conclusive in its choice of the following six architects: George S. Abram of Willowdale, Ontario; J. M. Dayton and R. Jessiman of Vancouver; Green, Blankstein, Russel and Associates of Winnipeg; Michael M. Kopsa of Toronto; Gerald Robinson of Toronto; Smith, Carter, Searle Associates of Winnipeg.

Just prior to the close of the Preliminary Stage of the Competition, Premier Duff Roblin proposed to the City that the Point Douglas area be considered as the site for the new City Hall thereby making it a nucleus for an urban renewal and rehabilitation scheme. As a result, the Final Stage of the Competition had to be postponed pending consideration of this proposal. A three-man panel, composed of Anthony Adamson, Toronto, H. H. G. Moody and Eric W. Thrift of Winnipeg, was appinted to study the proposal, and recommended on June 5 that the City Hall should not be located in the Point Douglas Area. On July 13 City Council voted unanimously to accept this report and to build the new City Hall on the Broadway site.

The Final Stage of the Competition commenced August 10 and closed November 30. The Jury reassembled on December 13 and after two days of deliberation, entry number 31 was chosen by a unanimous vote on the first ballot. On December 16 in the presence of the Jury and the television cameras, Mayor Juba opened the envelope containing the name of the winners, Green, Blankstein, Russell and Associates of Winnipeg.

Although the challenge, the labour and the honour now belong to the winning architects, I wish to pay tribute to the 90 other architects of Canada who, by their participation in the Competition, contributed many excellent schemes whose calibre, variety and thoroughness stimulated the Jury in the first instance to choose six finalists whose entries showed definite promise of producing the finest possible City Hall on the Broadway site. As for the five finalists who did not win, the Jury commended their competence and distinction as revealed by the high standard achieved in their submissions.

It was a great honour indeed for me to have the privilege of serving as Professional Adviser. From start to finish, my experience with the City officials, with the contestants, with my assistant and his helpers was both harmonious and gratifying. I wish to pay special tribute to the members of the Jury who worked with such diligence, wisdom and insight and who, with one accord, were seeking a building which would be truly good architecture and would take its place as an integral part of the total complex of buildings and open spaces which surround and focus upon the Legislative Buildings.

Public Relations Starts With You

By

George Y. Masson,

Chairman,

Public Relations Committee, RAIC.

This article will in no way become an exposition of professional advice. I will leave that to the public relations counsel your chapter or provincial organization may, one day, employ.

Rather would I bring to your attention the obvious starting point of public relations, good, bad, or, what is so often the case, indifferent. It starts with you.

It might be interesting to make a short appraisal of your own interest in community affairs, not so much from the viewpoint of what the immediate benefit of such activity has been to your office, but what that contribution has made to better understanding and respect of your profession.

A majority of your fellow citizens have scant knowledge of your long and intensive training and what service it fits you to render. Some can't pronounce the word architect correctly. They are confused about the value of your services. You are grouped with the builder, the package dealer, the engineer, and how you differ from them, they do not know. They all make blue prints, don't they?

Why is this? Have we been too absorbed in our personal fight for survival to give only lip service to the advancement of the profession? In too many instances the answer is yes.

What can one individual do to improve this situation? He can start by improving and broadening his own relations with his community and his fellow architects. He can ration some of his time for those community affairs which he believes in and where his time and effort can be cheerfully and, above all, enthusiastically contributed.

He can take time to prepare a careful description of the building he wants publicized in the local paper. The press will be most helpful – even print his name! However, he must remember that it is news they print and they will only do his project full justice when it is news. The fine points of the planning, the whys and wherefores of the design, may well be lost if he does not help the reporter discover them and thereby insure that the article does justice to the occasion.

It goes without saying that he should be ready to answer intelligently and patiently the many questions regarding the project once it has been presented to the community. Sometimes "why" can be a very embarrassing word.

The individual architect should prepare himself to talk to interesting groups about architecture; the history of architecture and how it has kept pace with the development of man; about technological developments of today and how architecture puts them to work; the way economic forces influence building requirements; and how the owner, contractor, sub-contractors, advisory boards, and engineers are co-ordinated and directed by the architect; about the business of architecture; job accounting; cost analysis; estimating rather than guestimating – this requires clear and concise explaining. How do you measure up?

The art of architecture also has a place in our day and age although, at times, one wonders. Do we take time seriously to think out a problem until we are sure we have the best of all possible solutions to offer, and are we prepared to fight hard enough to have it accepted? It is always tempting to take the easy way and run with the pack, but that rarely, if ever, produces the work of which we are honestly proud.

Enough about you and me. Collectively we can do a great deal at the chapter level. There we can, believe it or not, work together, forget our daily rivalries and recapture a pride in our profession and what it must stand for in our community. As a group we can study together, offer advice and give leadership to planning boards, art associations, student counselling, meet with local builders and contractor's groups – yes, even associate socially with engineers! Learn how much we have in common. Collectively we can do a good job of higher education with many representatives of local governments – town, county, provincial and federal.

A chapter voice should command respect. To do that it should be ready to formulate a well-considered opinion and provide intelligent and forceful guidance. The chapter can have no axe to grind except to further whatever, in its collective opinion, is best for the community. As a by-product, it is very much concerned with the personal activities and ethics of its members.

There are notable examples of excellent public relations programs under way by some of the provincial associations.

There is a new deal at work at the national level bringing the provincial public relations people together regionally and at the annual assemblies. Ideas, brochures, thinking things out together are part of this program.

The Executive Director of the RAIC is providing the spark needed to get us off the ground. He merits support. May I also urge you to do all you can to further better public relations at all levels of the profession? The RAIC, its component societies, the chapters, stand ready to help you. Do not overlook the fact that they need your help just as much as many of you need theirs. Theodore Roosevelt remarked: "Every man owes some of his time to the up-building of the profession to which he belongs."

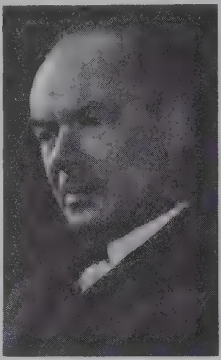
It is my opinion that an increase of time and thought given by each of the 2100 architects in Canada to the up-building of the profession and the allied arts would produce astonishing results.

Institute News
(Continued from page 5)

Three Assistant Editors For Journal Appointed

The *Journal* has the pleasure this month of placing on the masthead the names of three newly appointed assistant editors, Messers Alward, Trépanier and Tiers. Their biographies and photographs follow.

W. Wallace Alward, of Saint John, N. B., appointed *Journal* Assistant Editor for the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland was born in Saint John in 1892. He graduated from University of Bishops College, Lennoxville, P.Q., with a BA degree in 1912, and obtained a M.Arch degree from Harvard University School of Architecture in 1916. He joined the 3rd (N.B.) Regiment of Artillery in 1915 and served in France with the Royal Garrison Artillery. During the Second World War he served with the 3rd (N.B.) Regiment RCA, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. From 1919 to 1924, Mr Alward was with the firm of Nobles and Hyde in Montreal. Since 1926, he has practiced in Saint John in partnership with J. K. Gillies. Mr Alward is a Fellow of the Royal Institute and a past president of the New Brunswick Association of Architects.



Paul O. Trépanier of Granby, P.Q., appointed *Journal* Assistant Editor for the Province of Quebec, was born in Farnham, P.Q., in 1923. After completing his early studies, he entered l'Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Section Architectural in 1943, and graduated in 1949. He served with the architectural services of the CBC from 1949 to 1951, when he joined the firm of Greenspoon, Freedlander and Dunne in Montreal. In 1953 he opened a practice in Granby with H. R. Gillies Bélanger, acquiring Mr Bélanger's interest in the firm in 1954. In 1955 he opened a second office in Montreal. Mr Trépanier is active in local affairs, and for several years has been president of the Granby Chamber of Commerce. Among his favourite recreations is private flying.



Charles A. Tiers of Vancouver, appointed *Journal* Assistant Editor for the Province of British Columbia, was born in Saskatoon, Sask., in 1927. He graduated from the University of British Columbia School of Architecture in 1951 and obtained his M. Arch degree from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1953. Upon returning to Vancouver he worked for a short time with McCarter, Nairne and Partners. In 1954 he moved to Thompson, Berwick and Pratt, remaining with this firm until August, 1959, when he was appointed to the staff of the School of Architecture at UBC as an instructor in fourth year design course. He was elected Secretary of the Vancouver Chapter of the AIBC in March, 1959.



RAIC Executive Committee Meets

Members of the RAIC Executive Committee met at Ottawa January 8 and 9 to lay plans for Institute committee work during 1960, and discuss the program for the 53rd Annual RAIC Assembly at the Fort Garry Hotel in Winnipeg next June 1-4.

James Searle, President of the Manitoba Association of Architects, appeared before the Committee to outline details of Assembly planning.

A progress report on action by the provincial associations to increase the RAIC per capita share from $10 to $20 per year was presented. Four associations (B.C., Saskatchewan, Quebec and Newfoundland) have approved the increased levy so as to finance heightened RAIC activities, and the remaining five component bodies are due to consider the matter in annual meetings before the end of February.

Peter Dobush of Montreal, Chairman of the RAIC Committee of Inquiry on the Residential Environment, and Secretary Alan Armstrong, presented an interim report on the activities of the Committee since September, 1959. Mr Dobush intimated that the Committee hopes to present a report to the profession for the 1960 Assembly in June.

A. T. Galt Durnford of Montreal, Chancellor of the College of Fellows, gave a report incorporating the nominations for 1960 of Institute members to the College.

Montreal Chapter Discusses Le Corbusier

The Montreal Chapter of the PQAA inaugurated a Study Group on Tuesday, December 15th, with a discussion on the Le Corbusier Exhibition, then being exhibited at McGill University. Thirty-nine members were present, and in view of this encouraging attendance it is hoped that these dinner meetings can be held regularly each month.

Hazen Sise introduced the topic with a brief analysis of the main reasons for Le Corbusier's pre-eminence (specifically his talent as a *Puriste* painter, his early sensitivity to Mediterranean architecture and his persistent willingness to work with groups) and then suggested that the best way to find out how everyone present really felt about Le Corbusier was to consider whether we would like to have him working among us. "As a means of making each of us declare what he really thinks of Le Corbusier," he said, "I propose that this chapter should actively study the question as to whether or not, and on what terms, it could persuade the City of Montreal to invite Le Corbusier here to do some work." Instancing the invitation extended to Le Corbusier to visit Rio de Janeiro in 1936, and the resulting revolutionary impulsion to Brazilian municipal architecture which this gave, he suggested that Le Corbusier might be invited to make general proposals for the development of Montreal, and at the same time be given an important civic building to design himself.

Curiously enough, the liveliest objections to the proposal came from those who had been most active in arranging the exhibition, and who, for various other reasons, might have been thought most in sympathy with all Le Corbusier's work. Whereas John Bland, on being invited to open the discussion, supported the proposal on the grounds that "Le Corbusier, being an extraordinarily optimistic man, excited and stimulated by things as he finds them, might well leave us with an exciting image of what the real potentialities of our development might be," Doug Shadbolt and Sandy van Ginkel op-

posed the scheme; the former because he was "shocked by the idea that Le Corbusier should be a catalyst to make us do what we should be doing ourselves," the latter because he felt that no stimulant should be necessary at all ("If you want it, you do it; if not, you don't care"). Similarly, John Bland's further suggestion that Le Corbusier might alternatively be invited to design an entirely new town (a proposal which, he claimed, might well receive the sympathetic support of the head of CMHC) was opposed by Blanche van Ginkel on the grounds that such a commission would be unfair. "A town of this nature," she asserted, "would have to be very Canadian," and although she did not believe in the obsolete concept of "regional architecture," she thought it improper that someone outside the country should be invited to design such a town.

Some heart-searching was occasioned by one speaker's enquiry as to the correct procedure to be followed by architects who wish to procure commissions for other architects resident abroad, and an attempt was immediately made to provoke a discussion as to the value of Le Corbusier's architecture, so stimulatingly displayed in the exhibition. Tony Shine asked why, of all the great architects, Le Corbusier had been most difficult to imitate, but his enquiry received no reply, possibly because none of those present had first-hand experience of the problem. The discussion immediately reverted to what was clearly uppermost in the minds of most of those present, namely how to improve the planning of Montreal, with or without Le Corbusier (preferably, it seemed, without). A subcommittee of the Chapter was formed, without further ado, to study this question with regard to eventual forthcoming legislation, and the recording secretary, who for a brief moment had seen, in a glass darkly, the image of a new Palais de Justice in *béton brut*, was brought briskly from his contemplation of a "Ville Radieuse" to the neon-lit reality of "La ville la plus brillante du Canada."

Prime Minister and RIBA President to Speak at 1960 RAIC Assembly

The keynote speaker at the RAIC 1960 Annual Assembly at Winnipeg in June will be Basil Spence, President of the RIBA. The annual dinner address will be given by Prime Minister John Diefenbaker. The program on Friday, June 3rd, will include a seminar and syndicate discussion periods, and a beaux-arts ball is being organized for the evening by the Winnipeg Host Committee.

DBR Digest Inserts

Inserted with this issue is the first copy of Canadian Building Digest, provided monthly by the Division of Building Research, NRC, Ottawa.

Obituary

VINCENT JACOB ROTHER was born in Montreal on November 13, 1912 and died there on November 28, 1959. He attended school in Montreal and was registered for one year in the Faculty of Applied Science at McGill. He proceeded to MIT and there obtained a B.Sc. degree in three years. He continued his studies in England in the mid-thirties at the Architectural Association. He worked in London with Mr Knapp Fisher and became an Associate RIBA in 1938. During the year before the war he practised in London with Mr Jack Ratcliff. When war broke out he joined the Royal Engineers in which he had the rank of major and saw action in Normandy. He married Muriel Freeder in London in 1939. He practised again in England for a short time after the war and returned to Montreal in 1948 with his wife and two children. He practised by himself for eight years and latterly in partnership with Charles Trudeau and John Bland.

He was a reserved, self-disciplined man, completely devoted to architecture, apparently disinterested in people and things unconnected with his objectives. He was purposeful, uncompromising and direct in his aims, which were always the creation of fine buildings, not merely profitable or utilitarian buildings, but graceful, socially useful and technically perfect buildings. He was naturally gifted, confident in his ability and convinced by his vision of what buildings should be. He was a pioneer of modern architecture in Montreal, working with thoroughness and taste, often beyond the comprehension of his clients and their contractors. He was admired by students of architecture and young architects from abroad, who eagerly sought employment in his office and whom he helped and encouraged to develop into confident and competent men. He despised weakness in buildings, people, and particularly in himself; he drove himself relentlessly, placing his work before his friends, profit, clients and finally, his life. His work gave him pleasure and disappointment, but never uncertainty or shame. However his buildings are regarded in the future, his point of view that man must never do less than the best that he knows will remain an inspiration for all who worked with him or knew him well.

John Bland, Montreal

CHARLES P. BAND died at his home, 95 Woodlawn Avenue W. in Toronto on October 5th, 1959, after a short illness.

Mr Band was born August 21st, 1872, in Toronto. He was a grandson of Kivas Tully, a well known Ontario architect of the middle 19th century. He was educated at Lakefield's Grove School, Upper Canada College, and at the School of Practical Science of the University of Toronto. One of his early homes was the "Old Stone House" in Penetanguishene, the officers' quarters during the War of 1812 and now a federal museum.

Before entering professional practice in 1898 he served in the offices of Dick and Wickson, Darling and Pearson, and Eden Smith. From 1898 to 1906 he was a member of the firm of Band, Burritt and Meredith with offices in Ottawa and Sidney, N.S. Since 1906 he has carried on an independent practice in Toronto. Included in his works are several very fine residences in Forest Hill Village, a gymnasium and chapel for the Order of The Sisters of the Church, the public libraries of Port Arthur and Penetanguishene and, more recently, about fifteen public schools in North York and East York Townships in Metropolitan Toronto. He was working actively on one of these commissions when stricken.

Mr Band in earlier years was a keen swimmer, sculler and sailor. At the age of sixteen he received the Royal Humane Society Medal for saving two people from drowning. While in Sidney he was a member of the Cape Breton Yacht Club, and was a life member of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club in Toronto. During World War I he was a captain with the 10th Royal Grenadiers serving in militia guard duty.

Mr Band's intimate associates knew him to be a rock of integrity in an age of shifting values. His exceptionally great character was often concealed by a simple self-effacing modesty. Like all such men, he will be remembered best by those who appreciate such values.

Francis G. Reed, Toronto

Notice of Change of Address

Mr Kenneth Sedleigh, DIP, ARCH., MRAIC, ARIBA.
From: 29-A Isabella St, Toronto 5
To: 5 Banbury Rd, Don Mills, Ont.

Fisher, Tedman & Fisher
From: 623 Sherbourne St, Toronto
To: 416 Moore Ave, Box 38, Postal Station "R", Toronto 17. (HU. 7-4558)

Samuel Young & Allan M. Young of Young & Young Architects
From: 496 Church Street, Toronto
To: 519 Jarvis Street, Toronto

Letters to the Editor

Residential Environment Inquiry

Editor, RAIC *Journal:*

Mr Boyle F. Schaeffer's letter in the November issue points up the two phases of the work of the Committee of Inquiry into the Residential Environment which have previously aroused comment in various parts of the country during the hearings, namely:

1. What areas of the residential environment are the Committee studying?

2. Why is the Committee not more representative of a cross-section of the people who influence the formation of the residential environment?

To the first question, the reply is that the Committee is not enquiring into the urban environment or into the suburban environment, but is enquiring into both the urban and suburban environments and their interplay.

To the second question, the reply is that this is a Committee of the RAIC, and as such has chosen to limit itself to members of the Institute. However, realizing that the architectural aspect of the residential environment is only a portion of the whole picture, the Committee has taken care to invite briefs from those others who influence the total residential environment.

Of some 350 people interviewed in the sittings to date, there were 10 sociologists, 51 planning officers and consultants, 27 land developers, 50 house builders and contractors, 13 realtors, 14 general citizens' organizations, 18 women's organizations, 8 materials' manufacturers and suppliers, 24 utilities and municipal officers, 12 elected representatives, 24 housing managers, 6 church officials, 8 representatives of lending institutions and 2 consulting engineers.

We feel that the scope of the inquiry is broad and comprehensive and trust that with such a background, the report of this Committee will not be biased or narrow in scope.

Peter Dobush, Montreal

Cobourg Town Hall

Editor, RAIC *Journal:*

The Honorable Mr Vincent Massey's letter drawing our attention to the possible loss of the Cobourg Town Hall deserves the greatest support the profession can offer. There can be no doubt that this building needs to be most carefully maintained as an important monument. If the Town of Cobourg cannot afford to do so alone, perhaps a share of the cost of its preservation might be spread in some way. Is this not the time to establish a fund for this purpose? It would provide an opportunity for everyone to help to the extent of their ability.

John Bland, Montreal

Book Review

"HOUSING: A FACTUAL ANALYSIS" by Glenn H. Beyer; Published by the Macmillan Co., New York. Pp. xxvi, 355.

Professor Beyer is the Director of the Housing Research Center at Cornell University. In the preface, Beyer states that he will "present an orderly development of the subject of housing, beginning with a description of the demand and supply factors of the market, proceeding to a discussion of production, financing, and tenure, and finally describing design criteria and environmental factors."

Two chapters, describing the role of the government in the field of housing, are also included. The author discusses the operation of the Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans Administration, both of which are federal agencies concerned with housing. There is a brief discussion of slum clearance and urban renewal, and the manner in which they are affected by the National Housing Act.

A chapter dealing with the types and characteristics of rural housing has also been included, together with several statistical tables from various official sources, in the description of the supply and demand factors involved in farm housing.

Throughout the text the author's major concern is with the socio-economic aspect of housing. He devotes very little space to the technical side of house building. This approach to the problem of housing emphasizes the author's conviction that "the complexity of our society . . . require man's shelter to be much more than a protection against the elements. It must satisfy his economic, social and psychological needs as well."

In the Appendices the reader will find a description of the methods used in the field of Housing Research, a glossary, and a very comprehensive reading list which covers the topic of housing from prefabrication to neighbourhood planning.

Throughout, the text is aided by many excellent photographs. Sketches by Zevi Blum, which accompany the text, are of little informative or decorative value.

In conclusion, I feel that this text should prove to be very useful to those concerned with housing design and development.

John J. Farrugia, Winnipeg

Notes

Royal Canadian Academy Elections

The annual meeting of the Royal Canadian Academy was held in Toronto in November, with the president, Charles Comfort of Toronto, in the chair. The following were elected to office: vice president, Franklin Arbuckle, Toronto; Academicians for Council for two years, A. J. Casson, Cleeve Horne and Hugh L. Allward, all of Toronto and Albert Cloutier, Montreal; Associate Members for Council for two years, Lorne Bouchard, Montreal; Alan Collier, Toronto and H. Ross Wiggs, Montreal (for one year to complete the term of F. B. Taylor of Montreal.)

R. S. Morris, Toronto, was elected Academician (architect) and John Alfsen, Markham, Ont., Academician (painter). John Bland, Montreal was elected Associate Member (architect); and Marius Plamondon, Montreal, Associate Member (designer). The following were elected Associate Members (painter) Bruno Bobak, Vancouver; John Fox, Montreal; and Gerald E. Finley and J. W. G. Macdonald, Toronto. Harold Beament of Montreal succeeds Mrs Winnifred M. Finley of Toronto as Secretary-Treasurer.

The Journal congratulates Mr Charles Comfort on his appointment as Director of the National Gallery of Canada, notice of which was received just prior to going to press.

COMING EVENTS

January 29-30
69th Annual Convention
Province of Quebec Association of Architects
Sherbrooke

February 1-2
Annual Convention
Nova Scotia Association of Architects
Halifax

February 3
Annual Meeting
Newfoundland Association of Architects
St John's

February 5-6
Annual Meeting
New Brunswick Association of Architects
Saint John

February 18-20
70th Annual Convention
Ontario Association of Architects
Royal York Hotel, Toronto

February 21-26
Banff Session '60
Banff School of Fine Arts

February 27
Annual Convention
Alberta Association of Architects
Banff School of Fine Arts

June 1-4
53rd RAIC Assembly
Fort Garry Hotel, Winnipeg

THE INDUSTRY

Bolar Foot Grill Co. Ltd are extending their Montreal plant. The additions will more than double the present capacity. Architect for the work is Jean Damphousse of Laval-des-Rapides.

◇

New Timber Construction Manual

After more than four years of preparation, the first comprehensive engineering manual on timber construction, published by the Canadian Institute of Timber Construction, is now available. All the data required for timber design, based on the latest issues of CSA specifications and incorporating the most recent developments in accepted design practice, are included in this 368-page reference book. The manual includes data on both sawn timber and glued-laminated construction; properties of sections, working stresses, design charts for beams, joists and columns, timber connectors, bolts, and lag screw fastenings. Design of decking and sheathing, steel components, and welded steel assemblies are also covered. Sections on the design of trusses, arches and highway bridges describe the engineering approach to use for these structures, with shop detailing data to aid in the preparation of working drawings.

In addition to valuable reference data, the section on timber technology covers lumber grading and selection, service conditions, dimensional changes, form factors, thermal conductivity, preservative treatment, and fire safety. The complete new CSA Code 086 (1959) Recommended Practice for Engineering Design in Timber, is reproduced in the manual, as well as CITC Appearance Grade specifications and notes on specification writing. The manual is handsomely bound in green flexible binding, 6" x 9" size, and opens flat for drawing board use. It is available on approval from Canadian Institute of Timber Construction. P.O. Box 57, Toronto 9; $6.50.

◇

Bruning Introduces Copyflex Model 600

The Charles Bruning Company (Canada) Ltd, Toronto, Ontario has added another model to its line of diazotype copying machines for the architectural and engineering professions with the introduction of the new Copyflex machine, the Model 600. Built basically the same as the super-volume deluxe Model 675, the heavy volume 600

offers considerable flexibility, since optional accessories may be added to meet specific needs and budgets. The Model 600 operates on 230 volts, 60 cycle alternating current. It takes sheets and roll stock up to 42 inches by any length. A 48-inch 7500 or 5000 watt mercury arc lamp is available in the machine along with an adjustable split-shade lamp shield. A constant wattage type transformer assures dependable and consistent light intensity, regardless of fluctuations in line voltage. A new and improved air-jet separator system automatically separates tracings from prints after exposure. The machine provides selective front or rear print delivery. Adjustable front print stacker efficiently stacks prints as small as six inches deep and as large as 24" x 42". Rear print tray accommodates varied size prints up to 32 inches long. The 600 stacks tracings up to 12 inches long and 42 inches wide. Among the optional features available on the 600 are a Hi-Lo 7500 to 5000 watt variable control, a four-way tracing tray, feedboard vacuum ports, power-driven floor jacks, a roll stock enclosure, and swivel-type bearings on feed rods for speeding and simplifying reloading of roll stock. For additional information write Sales Promotion Manager, Charles Bruning Company (Canada) Ltd, 37 Advance Road, Toronto 18.

◇

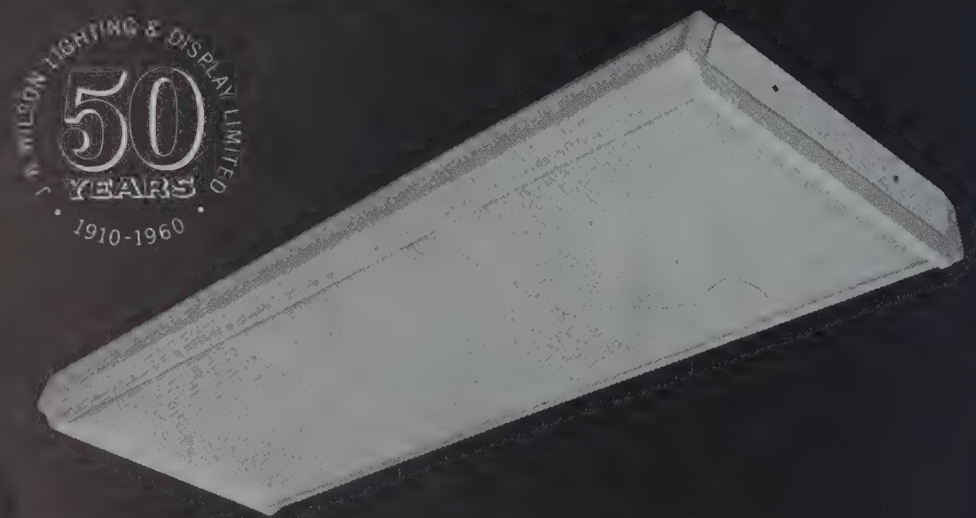
New Accordion Door

A new accordion door, designed for strength, appearance and versatility, has been introduced on the Canadian market by Arnold Banfield and Co. Ltd, Oakville, Ont. The new "Hufcor" construction is designed to counter structural and functional problems previously associated with accordion doors, and reportedly offers greater sound and fire resistance, lower operating noise, easier assembly and more design freedom. The covers, a semi-rigid, five-ply laminate, are guaranteed against sagging or drooping.

In addition to conventional doorway sizes, "Hufcor" doors can be custom fabricated in almost any width or height, for use as movable, self-storing dividers. A wide range of accessory hardware gives almost unlimited versatility; track, for example, is available in either straight or curved sections, and special switches can be installed to route a single door along a variety of paths. "Hufcor" doors are available in a choice of 12 colours, five wood tones and, at slight extra charge, in any specified drapery or upholstery fabric. For full information and descriptive literature, write Arnold Banfield and Co. Ltd, Oakville, Ont.

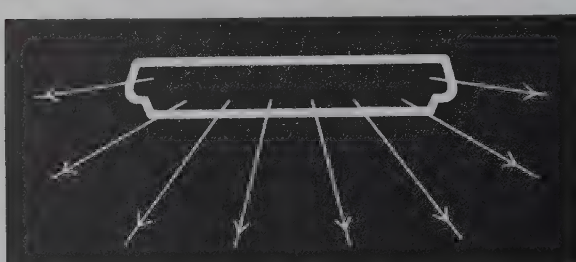
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Canadian Room, Royal York Hotel, Toronto, February 18, 19, 20.

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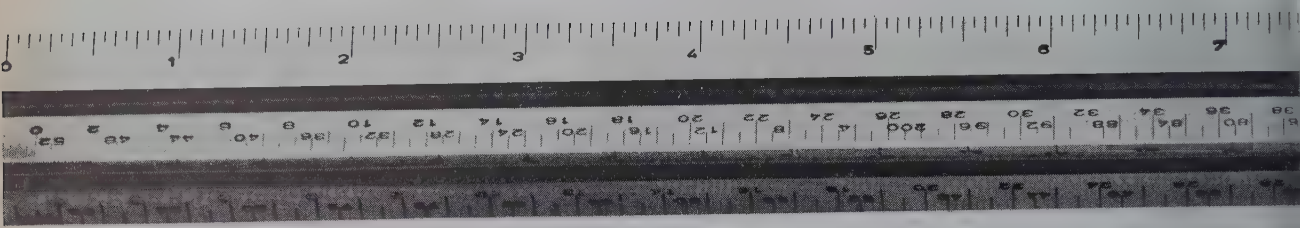
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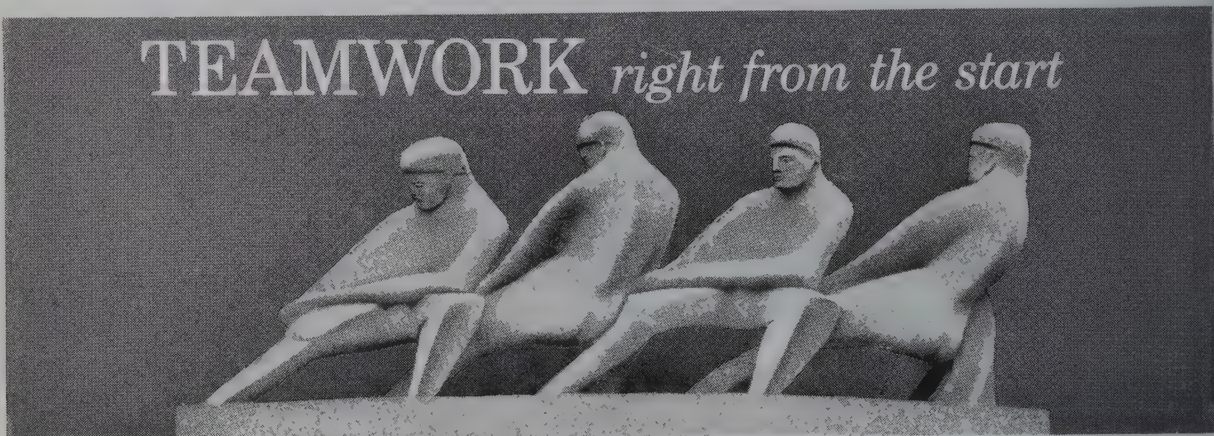
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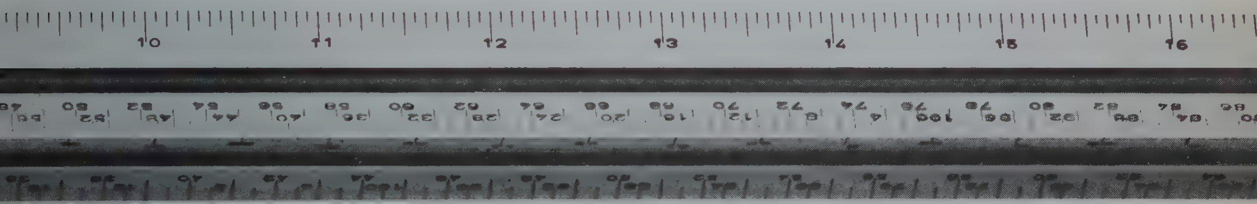
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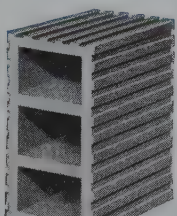
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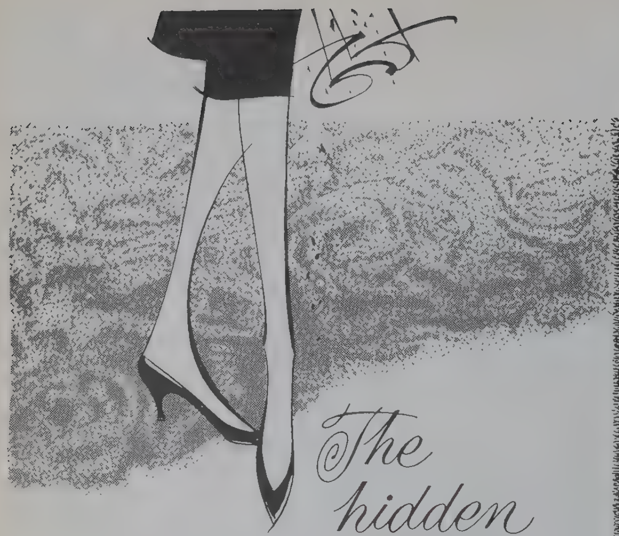
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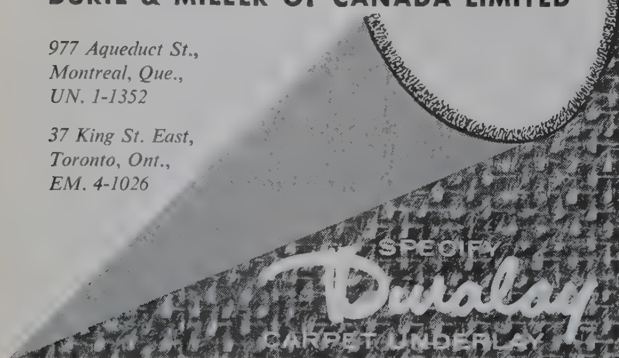
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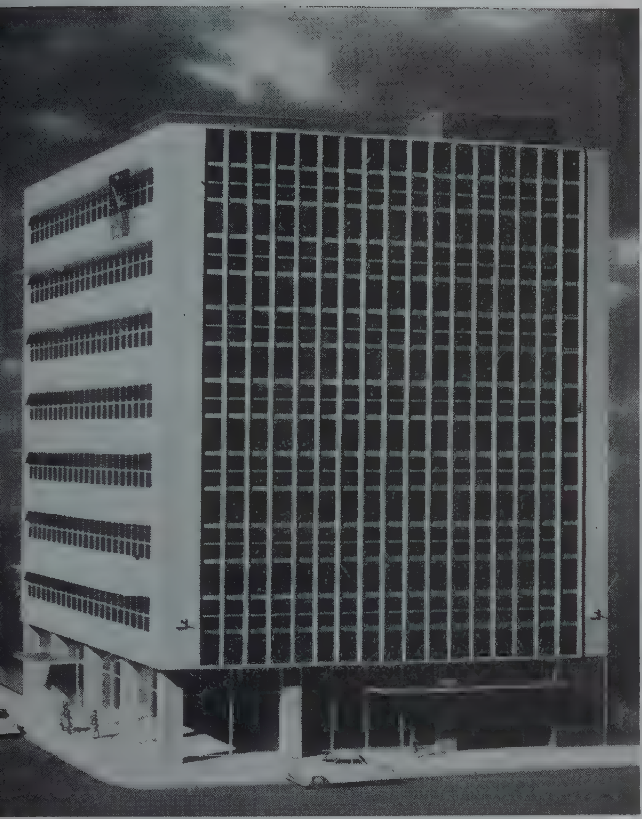
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Vault Doors	Mosler-Taylor Safes Ltd.

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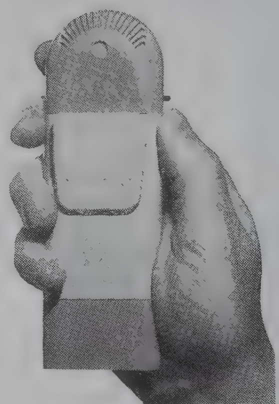
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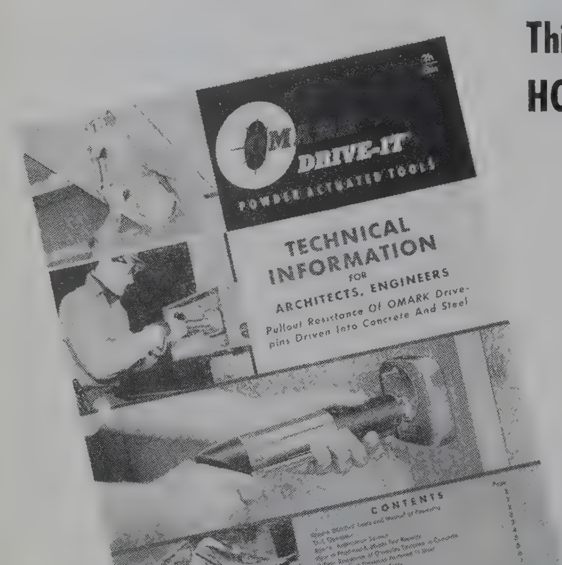
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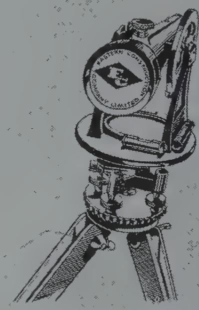
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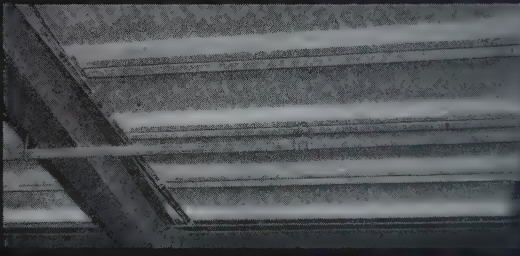
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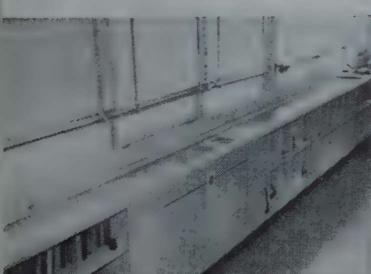


AAF CANADA

UNIT VENTILATOR NEWS

NORTHVIEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN MONTREAL SUBURB HAS HERMAN NELSON DRAFT|STOP FOR HEATING-VENTILATING AND COOLING







This modern 17 classroom school located in Pointe Claire, a suburb of Montreal, incorporated the Draft|Stop system and provides an atmosphere designed for learning.

The importance of the thermal environment in the learning process is stressed in school design. Although the interior finish of the school is modestly done, emphasis is placed on the heating and ventilation. All the heating and ventilating equipment is automatically controlled to maintain a fixed temperature at all times.

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The unit ventilators deliver 1,000 c.f.m. standard air per classroom and have pneumatic controls. When the classroom is occupied the units deliver a minimum of 166 c.f.m. of outside air and when cooling is required will handle all outside air. The heating medium is water 200°F., design temperature minus 10°F.

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION COST

Northview Elementary School, Quebec, Canada.

Barott, Marshall, Merrett & Barott, Architects.

Type of Construction

General—one story, 2 wings, single glazed windows.
Exterior walls, brick and concrete block.
Interior walls—Terrazzo and painted concrete block.
Floors—Concrete slab on grade with asphalt tile throughout the school.
Roof—concrete slab and insulation.
Ceiling—painted concrete slab.

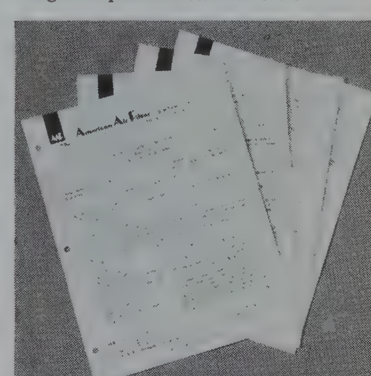
Heating and Ventilating:—Herman Nelson DRAFT|STOP Unit Ventilators, Utility Cabinets and Auditorium Unit Ventilator. Convectors in washrooms, corridors, offices, and medical room. Cabinet type unit heater in the vestibule.

Contract Costs:

General	$228,300.00
Plumbing	34,400.00
Electrical	30,000.00
Heating and Ventilating	67,300.00
	$360,000.00

Cost Breakdown:

Area	30,000 sq. ft.
Total cost per square foot	$12.00
Heating and Ventilating cost per square foot	$ 2.25
Heating and Ventilating percent of total	18.7%



Cost Studies Sent on Request

Are you interested in examining further cost studies for schools which already have air conditioning or are planning its installation in the future? If so, you may obtain them without obligation by writing to:

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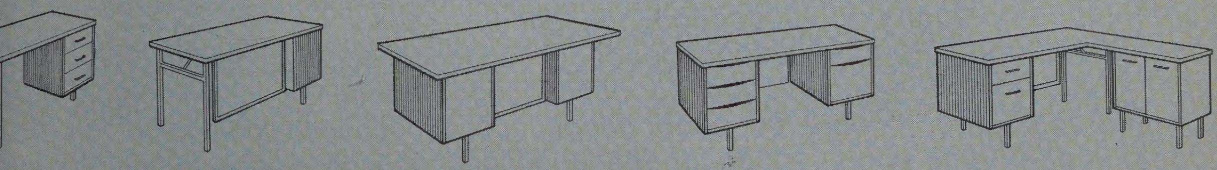
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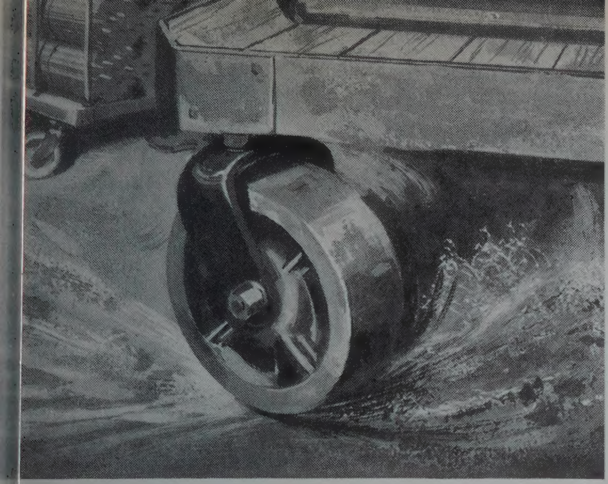
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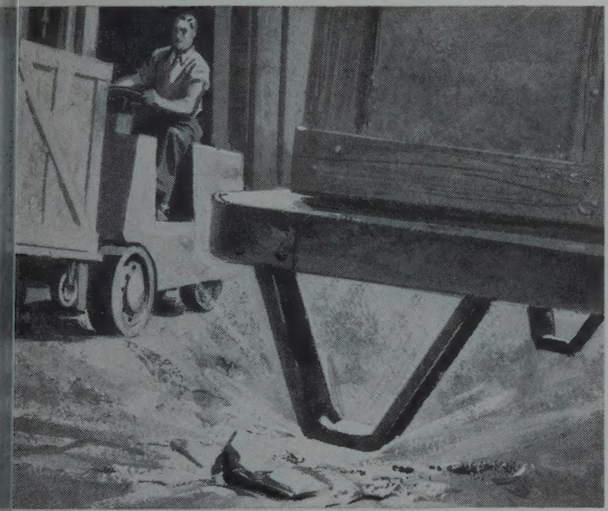


floor withstands *abrasion* best because it's "iron-clad"

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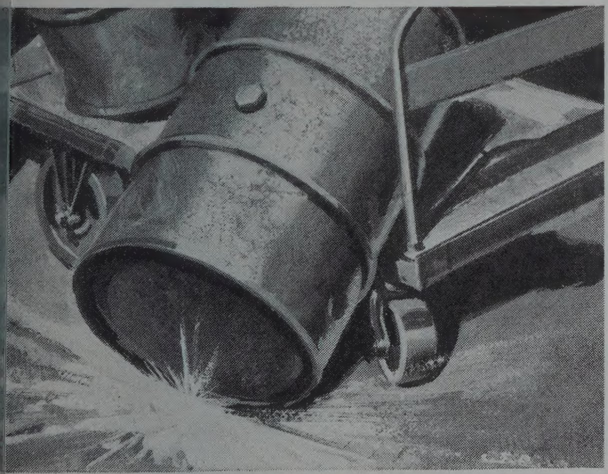
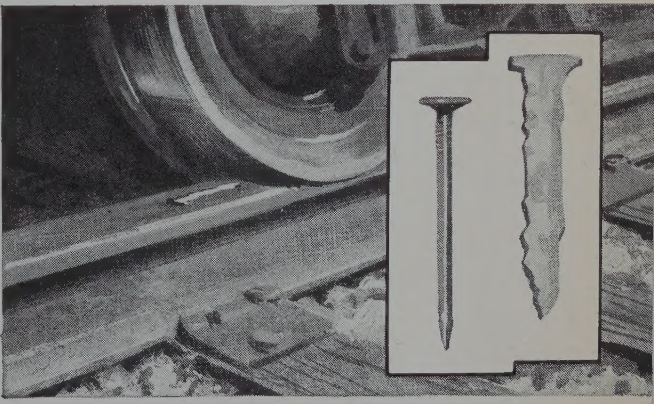


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